

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

The Monitor's view

CIA: Carter's turn for reform

It is dismaying to say the least that, after so many probes, investigations, and studies of the CIA, questionable intelligence practices still continue to come to light. President Carter is understandably concerned over newspaper reports that the CIA has long made secret payments to King Hussein of Jordan and other foreign leaders. That he should be having to order still another full-scale review of foreign intelligence operations suggests that the agency has yet to be brought under the control of firm guidelines and a strict oversight procedure.

Why Mr. Carter was not briefed about these secret cash payments is hard to understand. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance flew off to the Middle East also apparently ignorant of the matter — and the Washington Post reports have caused him no little discomfort. Nor was the Senate Intelligence Committee which was set up to oversee the CIA reportedly given the full story by the Ford administration. Why, one wonders, is the story being aired now, at the very time that Mr. Vance is trying to pave the way to sensitive Mideast negotiations?

There are too many unknowns to pronounce judgment on the alleged CIA practices as a whole. Last year House investigators found that the CIA was spending money for such unacceptable purposes as procuring female companions for heads of state. Some in-

telligence sources argue that payments to King Hussein and other leaders were in return for information and a well-disposed attitude to the U.S. Yet the very Intelligence Oversight Board established by President Ford to keep a watch on the CIA reported these payments to him as being improper. Mr. Ford took no action.

Exactly what such clandestine payments accomplished remains to be reviewed. On the face of it, laymen would conclude that those leaders who benefited by CIA's largesse already had an interest in cooperating with the U.S. without being paid secretly for it. Many of them, including Hussein, already received huge amounts of economic and military aid through legitimate channels. And, as one CIA source commented, such information as the Jordanian King passed on to the CIA was just as easily obtainable from the American Embassy in Amman. Was the money worth it even if proper?

The need now is to establish once and for all a national policy that puts restraints on all but the absolutely essential covert intelligence-gathering activities. President Carter and his new CIA director will have to work out precisely what the limits of such activities are. Surely it is not too much to ask at the minimum that, in the words of press secretary Jody Powell, "what can be done openly is not done secretly."

Probe the Uganda outrage

There is ample ground for skepticism that the deaths of the Anglican Archbishop of Uganda and two of that nation's Cabinet ministers were actually accidental, as the Kampala government maintains. Given President Amin's past record of outrages against individuals or groups suspected of plotting against him, and the accusation of treason against the three men, doubt about the official version of what happened this time is not surprising, and the resulting torrent of criticism is well deserved.

What to do about it, however, is not easy to delineate. It is one thing, for example, to point to human rights violations in a nation such as the Soviet Union, as President Carter has done, and quite another to remonstrate effectively with a minor African country ruled by an impulsive dictator.

Yet there are some things that can be done. One would be to recommend that the United Nations Commission on Human Rights institute a study of the situation in Uganda. The problem with such a recommendation, of course, is that third-world members of the commission have a reluctance to delve into the misdeeds of one of their own group, lest an accusatory finger someday be pointed at themselves. Even so, the commission should not flinch from this assignment.

Another, perhaps more effective, step would be to have an investigation by African churchmen. Canon Burgess Carr, head of the All-Africa Council of Churches based in Nairobi, Kenya, could head such a mission, and indeed already has requested Mr. Amin's permission

to look into the situation. With the Organization of African Unity likely to be ineffective for the same reason as the UN, the thrust for a change in Uganda's erratic course of murder and massacre, which represents a threat to the stability of the whole East African area, is best left to Africans themselves.

Meanwhile, some effort to get to the bottom of this incident — and to prevent future such occurrences — is essential. It cannot be shrugged off as difficult or impractical. For one thing, such apparent outrages provide verbal ammunition and justification for those white Rhodesians and South Africans who still contend that black Africans are not capable of governing themselves properly; they can use this to buttress the argument that they should not be expected to place themselves at the mercy of such leaders.

In this connection, it was understandable that the American UN Ambassador, Andrew Young, in commenting on the Ugandan affair, reminded us of the series of "suicides" or fatal "accidents" involving blacks that have taken place in white-run South African jails — even though some African whites will deplore linking the two.

One can hope meanwhile that President Amin, as a Muslim himself, will not feel emboldened by Archbishop Luvum's demise to launch into further persecutions of Christians in his restive, often unstable country. His unpredictability, and the cruelty of those who obey his commands, already have penalized Uganda and its people more than enough.

Help for Lady Churchill

How hard inflation plagues in present-day Britain (the cost of living is up by over 16 percent in the past year) is graphically illustrated by the plight of Lady Spencer-Churchill. Reports that the widow of the nation's great wartime leader will be reduced to auctioning his paintings and selling other family valuables just to make ends meet have rightly induced Britons to take another look at the current lack of provision for the families of some who have served with special distinction.

Under legislation passed five years ago, a former prime minister's widow would get a pension today. But the trouble is that the law is not retroactive and therefore does not include Sir Winston's widow. Her only stipend from the state is the equivalent of \$28 a week, which is not enough to compensate for the shrinking value of her husband's estate.

It is no solution to point out that most elderly Britons live far less expensively and that they do not have valuable possessions to sell in

order to bolster their income. Sir Winston's beloved "Clementine" ought to be an exception, a special case, as a person to whose family British owes such an immense debt of gratitude.

Without Churchill, some would contend, there might not be a free Britain today. At any rate, few there or elsewhere want to see his widow penalized by the economic situation to the extent of facing financial hardship or the need to cut back her standard of living when it has not been unduly ostentatious for a person of such stature.

Typically, Lady Spencer-Churchill herself is against being granted special help. But in this one poignant instance, the Labour government should at least offer a stipend to pay her rent and nursing expenses. A history to which Sir Winston so brilliantly contributed, by his acts and writings should not bear a footnote that his widow was forced to sell his paintings and family heirlooms to survive.

'Never-r-r-theless, I get up front and roar from time to time'



China ready to do business?

The subtle twists and turns of Chinese politics are hard to fathom. All that can be said with reasonable certainty since Mao's passing is that the political struggle is not yet over. But signals coming out of the People's Republic do suggest that, despite the political uncertainties, Peking is gearing up for industrial expansion and more trade with the West.

From London comes a report that the Chinese have shipped some 80 tons of gold to the London bullion market in December, the biggest consignment from China in some years. Worth about \$380 million, the shipment points to a new drive to modernize industry. It seems to square with what British trade expert Roland Berger found on his last visit to China: a readiness to start massive buying of sophisticated equipment and even whole plants abroad.

Last month, too, the Chinese indicated to visiting banker David Rockefeller that they wish to settle the long-standing assets dispute with the United States. This involves some \$78 million in Chinese funds frozen in the U.S. during the Korean war and about \$186 million of American corporate and private property seized by the Chinese Communists in 1949.

From Berlin to Buffalo

From across the seas comes a bit of news that should give Americans a lift. West Berliners, it seems, have contributed some \$476,000 to the German Red Cross to aid Buffalonians, Ohioans, and others suffering from this winter's severe cold.

Aid to the United States? For so many years America has been a one-way dispenser of humanitarian assistance abroad. Aside from government aid, Americans privately raise hundreds of millions of dollars every year for distribution overseas. So, to be on the receiving rather than the giving end of things is something of a turnabout.

Not that Americans cannot afford to take care of their own. They can and should. But the generous impulse of the West Berliners in showing their appreciation for American aid to their divided city since World War II is heartwarming. Surely it is the spirit of mutual aid that will bring all mankind in from the cold.

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There could be a sizeable chunk of Maine in this Indian's future

American Indians demand their grandfathers' land

By Peter C. Stuart
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
The United States begins its third century with a revival of one of the newborn nation's earliest challenges: disputes between settlers and Indians.

From New England to the Pacific Northwest, descendants of the first Americans are pressing claims to land, fishing rights, and other resources resurrected from long-forgotten laws and treaties.

But most of these modern-day conflicts are

being waged with nothing more lethal than a legal brief or legislative bill. And unlike so many past disputes, now the federal government often is fighting on the Indians' side. For example:

• The Carter administration is throwing the authority of the Department of Justice behind Indian claims to nearly one-third of the land area of Maine, after the two tribes agreed to cut their claims from 12.5 million acres to an estimated 5 million acres.

Federal attorneys will sue the state on behalf of the Passamaquoddy and Penobscot Indians.

*Please turn to Page 12

U.S. missionaries: 'Uncertainty comes and goes in Uganda'

By Richard M. Harley
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston
Most American missionaries in Uganda will probably remain in that country, despite the possible murder of a prominent Anglican archbishop and a government clampdown on Christian members of two tribes.

Reports from missionaries in Uganda are scattered, and some of their home offices in the United States hesitate to comment on the Ugandan scene for fear of sparking further difficulties.

As one mission director in the United States put it, there is still great uncertainty about the missionaries' safety, but "we have to accept the fact that this is a way of life, and they are doing the best they can with a situation that is very bad."

Telephone calls to missionary representatives in Kenya from American missionaries in Uganda confirm recent reports on Uganda radio that Americans — at one point summoned

Wanted: dog-washer, Musak-muffler, bill-excluder

By Gerald Priestland
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London
"It's your anniversary next week," they said, "so what do you want for a present? Something special."

"They've got it wrong, of course I know that many years couldn't have gone by. But why look a potential stableful of gift horses in the mouth?"

In fact, if you ever have looked into a horse's mouth — gift or otherwise — you will know it's a fearsome and revolting spectacle not to be lightly viewed. It is said horses only eat oats and grass, but they appear adequately toothed to devour a complete human being.

Still, the last thing I want is a horse. "I know," I said, "I need a really cheap umbrella that won't break my heart when I lose it; a small saw; some shirts with really long old-fashioned shirt-tails; and a tin-opener that isn't fussy about what tin it opens. That's what I need."

"Not nearly glamorous or epoch-making enough," they said, "Settle down for an afternoon and come up with something better."

So here I am. The trouble is, I don't think anyone actually makes the things I really want.

For example, there is the automatic dog-washer, dryer and deodorizer. This would work

Bad week for Brezhnev

Trouble at home, cold-shouldered from abroad

By Joseph C. Harsch

Things are not going well these days for Leonid Brezhnev of Moscow.

He continues to have more difficult relations with both Washington and Peking than those those other capitals have with each other.

And he is having trouble with political dissent at home.

And his satellite governments are having trouble with their respective dissidents in their respective fiefdoms of the Soviet empire.

And the Communist leaders in France and Italy have been in Madrid for a "summit" of "Eurocommunists." This defies the supreme article of Soviet communist dogma that a communist summit can occur only in Moscow, the holy-of-holies of orthodox communism.

Of all these developments of recent days probably the most important is that Moscow has failed in its search for an easy relationship with the new leadership in Peking.

Some three months ago, to be precise on Nov. 28, Moscow attempted to reopen a dialogue with Peking. There was at that time a new leadership in China. Mao Tse-tung had died on Sept. 9. There had been a struggle for the succession. The four so-called "leftist" leaders had been denounced and arrested. That included Chiang Ching who was Mao's official widow. The followers of Chou En-lai had emerged as the winners. The time had come for Moscow to test the political climate in Peking.

On Nov. 28 Leonid Brezhnev, Moscow's chief China expert and Deputy Foreign Minister, arrived in Peking. Since then there have been occasional talks between him and Chinese officials. But all that started three months ago, and there have been no results. This last week, on Feb. 28, Mr. Brezhnev packed his bags and went home to Moscow. There was no communiqué. The new Chinese leaders had not ceased treating Moscow as their No. 1 enemy in their

propaganda pronouncements. So far as anyone



Brezhnev: not the best of days

in the West yet knows it was the end of a mission that failed.

One event that must have discouraged Mr. Brezhnev particularly during his three months in Peking was that during late January and early February there were four major conferences in Peking on various aspects of Chinese defense. According to official Chinese statements, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng received some 800 of the regional leaders of China at these conferences and explained to them the importance of modernizing China's defense establishment.

Subsequent intimations from Peking seem to indicate that China has already begun tentative shopping for some of its new weaponry in the West — so far not in the United States. But rather in Western Europe. The British are hoping to sell China their vertical take-off Harrier.

*Please turn to Page 12

on the principle of the automatic car-wash. You would insert the dog (in this case a basset hound) at one end of the short tunnel, and it would emerge within a couple of minutes with all mud removed from tummy, dampness evaporated from ears and general damp humidity aroma suppressed. But they don't make them.

Nor, I'm afraid, do they make the pocket Musak-suppressor for jamming and silencing the ghastly noise that oozes out of the walls of restaurants, supermarkets, and other public places. The right not to take a Walk Through



Highlights



AMERICAN INDIANS. Thanks to the skill and sensitivity of a pioneer photographer, there exists a magnificent record of vanishing Indian tribes. **Page 18**

POLITICS IN BERMUDA. It's not all sand, sun, and tourists in the British crown colony of Bermuda. Mutterings about independence are growing louder and the issue may be decided over before the next elections in 1981. **Pages 16 and 17**

INDIA AT THE POLLS. The return of Mrs. Gandhi at next week's election is no longer assumed to be automatic. Why? **Page 6**

FISH. Last week both the United States and Cuba extended their fishing limit to 200 miles. The resulting overlapping must surely result in talks and the beginning of the end of the U.S.-Cuba silence. **Page 10**

Index

ARTS/BOOKS	21
CHILDREN	24
COMMENTARY	30, 31
EDUCATION	25
FINANCIAL	22
HOME	19
HOME FORUM	26, 29
PEOPLE	18
SPORTS	20
TRANSLATIONS	26, 27
TRAVEL	23

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FOCUS

Giant turtle thaw

By Louise Sweeney

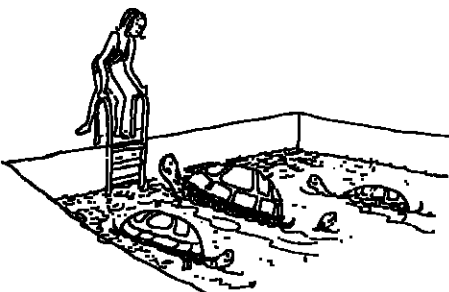
It was so cold at Cape Canaveral, Florida, this winter that 141 giant sea turtles had to be thawed out like frozen filets of sole. Department of Interior fish and wildlife rescuers simply turned them on their backs, took them into a warm building to defrost their shells, then dunked them in a heated indoor swimming pool where they were last seen paddling happily around.

Experts indicate this winter's numbing cold and snow has been hard on wildlife in general — with a few notable exceptions. At Washington's National Zoo, for instance, Hsing-Hsing, a male panda, was seen making "snow angels" by lying down in all that thick cold white stuff he loves and moving his furry arms to form wings. Hsing-Hsing and Ling-Ling, his mate, like to play in the snow and slide down the terraced slope, explains National Zoo spokesman Michael Morgan.

"Pandas love cold weather and are well equipped for it, with their heavy hair," he says. They suffer in summer, he notes, when the zoo does not let them out in the cool dawn air, or when the temperature is under 70.

But the severe winter has been less enjoyable for many other animals.

The fish and Wildlife Service reports deer herds across the nation have suffered from icy-crusts, deep snow which makes foraging for food difficult. The opossum and other animals in the usually mild sections of the lower Ohio Valley have come up with frostbitten ears this year. Game birds are as vulnerable to freezing snow as to shotguns. Male pheasants' tail feathers some-



times freeze to the ground, while quail and grouse often cannot breathe through fine-blown snow that clogs their nasal passages.

With a few exceptions, like the sea turtles, not much has been done to help fish and wildlife threatened by the severe winter. But in New Jersey, officials began a special supplemental feeding for the Atlantic brant, a small sea goose with a fixed migration pattern.

In Gainesville, Florida, sea mammals called manatees found their own solution to the cold. Fish and wildlife spokesman Patrick McGarvey describes the manatee: "It looks like a toothless walrus, a big, fat, blobby kind of animal, greyish, eight-to-ten feet long, weighs about 500 to 600 pounds."

Mr. McGarvey says the manatees, shivering in sub-freezing water when they were used to 50 to 60 degrees or more, simply found themselves a hot water tap. About 140 of them were seen basking in the hot water discharge from an electrical power plant in Gainesville. But in other parts of Florida,

some manatees are reportedly succumbing to the cold.

While the extreme cold has ravaged fish and wildlife in the North and East, drought and unexpected warm weather have had other effects in the West. In Anchorage, Alaska, for instance, bears refused to hibernate at the zoo because of the warmth.

"It's been a very severe year — water-fowl loss is going to be extremely high all over the country, and it's been aggravated by drought conditions in the Far West," says Milton Friend, director of the National Fish and Wildlife health lab in Madison, Wisconsin.

Drought has dried up large areas of the waterholes pintails, mallards, and other ducks inhabit, Dr. Friend says. The birds which normally drink and forage in shallow waters along the shore have had to go farther out and dive deep, into areas where they find and eat hunters' shotgun pellets. The poisonous lead pellets have killed 4,000 birds in the Klamath Basin, in Oregon, and in California — while some 3,000 Canada geese have been lost in southern Illinois, Dr. Friend says.

At the National Zoo in Washington, problems from the weather have been less severe on the waterfowl ponds. Spokesman Michael Morgan says it has been necessary to move the pelicans from unheated ponds to heated ponds.

The biggest problem with such a freezing winter is that all the stock at the zoo has to eat more to maintain body warmth — from what are called the "hardy hoofed" animals like deer and antelopes to the 1,000-pound polar bear. So the zoo, which spends \$300,000 a year for groceries — like 300 tons of hay and 884,000 crickets — is gridding for a higher food bill.

The Church of England: alter altar?

By Francis Renny
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London
The Church of England is poised for a leap into unity. The trouble is, it doesn't know which way to jump — toward Rome or Geneva, toward the Catholics or the English Free Churches. For if it embraces one, it is bound to offend the other.

The dilemma was summed up in the debates of the recent General Synod of the Church of England. Though it counts only 2 million people on its electoral rolls, it remains the basic national church for a number of good reasons. Any opinion poll which asks the English their

nant is of higher spiritual quality. But that is cold comfort in a barbarous world.

This very feeling of being a besieged minority has, however, stimulated a desire to come together with similar minorities — the other sacramental churches. On one side, the Church of England has been debating basic principles with the Free Churches through the Churches' Unity Commission; on the other, a group of distinguished Anglican and Roman Catholic theologians have been mapping out common ground between their two worldwide communions.

At first sight, both sets of negotiations would seem to have narrowed the gap to one easily jumped. But though they may be narrow, these gaps are still very deep. The Anglican/Roman Catholic commission, in its third and last report, listed such differences as the dogmas concerning the Virgin Mary, the supposed infallibility of the Pope, and his right to intervene universally.

It might also have listed the Vatican's recently reaffirmed opposition to women priests. For North American Anglicans have them already, and even if the Church of England continues to deny them ordination, the English Free Churches have had them for many years. What would happen if the Church of England did unite with them?

Does it have to choose between the Free Churches and women priests on the one hand, the Roman Catholic Church and its celibate male priesthood on the other?

There were many signs at the General Synod that a majority of Anglicans would prefer Rome every time. The Church of England insists that it is catholic and apostolic, in direct continuity with the united church of pre-Reformation days; and an important school of Anglican thought holds that the progress toward unity now being made represents an "Anglicanization" of Rome. Some Catholic writers agree with this, arguing that the biggest single lesson their church has had to learn from the

Church of England is that of ecclesiastical democracy.

The Anglican/Roman Catholic Commission indicated that if the two communions were eventually united under the primacy of the Pope, he would be a reformed constitutional pope rather than a "Holy Tyrant." Just as the constitutional monarchy has replaced the old Divine Right of Kings.

But anti-papery remains the residual religion of the English. It is very hard to imagine the low church, evangelical Englishman acknowledging the leadership of Italian popes and edging the apostolic laying-on of hands and the consecration of bishops in his own church.

And yet this is what the Anglicans are insisting the Churches' Unity Commission must prescribe. You can't, insists the Church of England, be a proper church unless you're got bishops.

Why this fondness for mitre and crozier? In a sense, it is like the Catholic insistence on the male priesthood. For to delete something which had been enforced for centuries would be to admit the church was mistaken — a most subversive precedent. It would also represent an undermining, and invalidation, of history; and the Anglican Church, like the Roman, attaches great importance to its history, which is seen as recording the will of God.

Finally, and perhaps most important of all, is the question of authority. Discipline, the chain of command. Without bishops to oversee priests and people, there is no knowing what humanistic heresies and liturgical innovations might break out. Say what you may, about papal tyranny — at least it keeps the wild men of the church within bounds (or so goes the Anglican argument).

The Archbishop of Canterbury might be Pope in Rome later this spring, but they are unlikely to announce an immediate merger of their separate communions. For one thing, the Archbishop is in no position to do so without consulting his Anglican brethren around the world.

Europe

Protests knock Czech leaders off base

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna

A mixture of toughness and uncertainty marks the response of Czechoslovakia's leadership to the upsurge of support from abroad for the human-rights movement in that Communist-ruled country.

Latest developments hinting at possible differing opinions within the leadership are:

- Several Western journalists were detained as they were leaving Czechoslovakia by order of the police, although they were carrying official temporary accreditation. They were subjected to intensive questioning and their notes and other professional material were confiscated.

- Police watching Alexander Dubcek at his Bratislava home prevented Milan Huelb, one of his co-workers in the 1968 reform movement, from visiting him.

- The campaign against the human-rights manifesto, Charter 77, has shifted from abusive personal attacks on its sponsors to an ideological endeavor to discredit their purpose.

Uncertainty is implicit in the harassment of foreign journalists and the increased attention paid Mr. Dubcek. The latter could scarcely be more isolated than he has been in the eight years since his dismissal.

The ideological effort has included broadcast condemnation of Charter 77 by some of Mr. Dubcek's lesser aides of 1968 and a government statement distributed through Czechoslovak embassies in Western capitals. This statement accused the human-rights campaigners of planning political opposition to the ruling Communist Party. It took a swing at Western sympathizers when it called the signers of Charter 77 "capitalist protectors."

The media also have given prominence to a recent proclamation from 800 Czechoslovak artists condemning Charter 77 and supporting the government.

Prague's top leaders have taken remarkably little part in the public campaign against the charter. President Gustav Husak, the party secretary, has spoken only once on the subject, and that was a month ago.

More surprisingly, the best-known of the hard-liners, Vasil Bilak, was silent until last week. He has always been the harshest of Mr. Dubcek's critics.



Flower market, Prague

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Dissension proves a perennial blossom in Czechoslovakia

When he did speak out, Mr. Bilak appeared to be concerned primarily with rebutting impressions that the leadership was divided. Informed sources have theorized that there was a split between those favoring a severe crackdown on Charter 77's promoters and "moderates" who were evidently more concerned for the Czechoslovak image abroad.

In all the media attacks on Western support for a "handful of has-beens," nothing is said of the Western Communist parties who have backed the charter and have chided the

Czechoslovak party's arbitrary refusal to discuss it seriously with its authors.

It seems increasingly probable that this active concern by the big Western parties has been a major factor determining the government's relative restraint.

One informed estimate at this juncture is that the government is counting on quieting Western interest generally by taking a moderate line instead of active repression. This view holds that the movement itself would then "run out of steam."

That may well be. One sober-minded Czech exile said in conversation: "Charter 77 necessarily had limited aims — to make known how things are — and that has been done, beyond expectation."

"There is not much more it can do. That, however, does not mean it will be forgotten. It is on the record and, still more, it has put human rights into the forefront of the debate within the international [Communist] movement."

More tariffs = less trade

By Jim Browning
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

Concern is mounting among Western economists that world economic recovery may be slowed down by a growing menace: protectionism, which is putting a damper on world trade. Experts say the United States, West Europe, and Japan, in their efforts to fight inflation and recession and stimulate business activity at home, have all contributed to the problem.

While specific cases often become complicated disputes, the notion behind protectionism is a simple one: to help domestic manufacturers by placing restrictions on goods coming from foreign countries. The most popular restrictions are import quotas and tariffs.

Economists say that such measures sometimes are justified to help companies through an unusual rough spell, or if foreign business is using unfair sales techniques.

"But the fact is," said an international expert here recently, "that most of the day-to-day protectionist measures taken are basically political, the result of pressure by interest groups who want to avoid foreign competition."

Economists have noticed a worrisome increase in such protectionist measures over the past year. The Japanese, aggressive exporters who are often accused of trying to win markets by "dumping," or selling at artificially low prices, have expressed the greatest concern.

In a conversation with British journalists in Tokyo early this month, Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda said:

"What I am afraid of is that this sort of what I might call trade war might break out

again sometime." He recalled the wave of trade restrictions imposed during the world depression of the early 1930s.

Most other experts considered Mr. Fukuda's language overly dramatic.

One leading international economist said recently that the real danger of protectionism is not that it creates a trend of its own, but that it makes economic slowdown worse, and makes it harder to turn economies around.

With most nations facing built-in trade deficits, unemployment and production problems at home because of the high price of imported oil, it is thought unlikely that protectionism can be eliminated altogether.

In May, 1974, all major noncommunist nations signed a "trade pledge" at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) here. They promised not to resort to unfair protectionist trade restrictions or artificial export incentives.

While the pledge is thought to have helped resist protectionist pressure from trade associations within individual countries, results have been mixed. The pledge now is up for renewal, and OECD officials are thought to be having some trouble finding a new, possibly weaker, text that all countries can agree to.

Some of the more spectacular recent cases are these:

- Europe's Common Market has won a promise from Japan to increase prices and reduce production in Japanese shipyards. European shipyards are threatened with bankruptcy, but some economists say pressure on Japan will not prevent it.
- The Common Market has placed a 24-percent extra duty on Japanese ball bearings, which were apparently being sold at 49 percent below cost.

Government 'playing dirty game,' says Spanish opposition party

By Joe Gandelman
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid

Growing leftist unease over Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez Gonzalez's political intentions underlies the decision of Felipe Gonzalez's "renovated" Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE) to quit opposition negotiations with the government.

The action is significant since the PSOE sets the tone of the opposition and carries weight in European countries which will determine whether Spain's democracy "qualifies" it for entry into the Common Market. It has long been predicted that Spanish democracy's legitimacy may hinge on Mr. Gonzalez's approval.

The PSOE issued a "declaration of war" after the government legalized its rival, the vehemently anti-communist PSOE "historical sector." This apparently contradicted Article 3 of the political association law barring party names which "coincide or induce confusion" with previously legalized parties.

Socialist leaders charged the government "wanted to shove the Socialists and Communists into the leftist ghetto" and said this attitude "was the least appropriate to preside over elections."

The Socialists are worried that the government is seeking to engineer Socialist indulgence, sow voter confusion, and make the left marginal. Mr. Gonzalez believes "our political enemy is not the [historical sector]," but the government. "He charged the government is 'playing a dirty game,' and 'wants to continue in power.'"

The "historical sector" is distressed both by rightists and leftists. It reflects a mid-60s split

between the older anti-communist exiled Socialist leaders and young Socialists living in Spain who had urged cooperation with the Communist Party.

The Spanish press has recently raised the question whether the PSOE's radical Marxist faction was gaining ground. This was sparked by the resignation from the party of economist Miguel Boyer, a top Social Democrat. PSOE sources insist, however, that party moderates are not threatened.

At the same time, Communist-Socialist relations seem strained due to a realization that the Communists could become like Italy's Communist Party only at PSOE's expense. Thus, Mr. Gonzalez pointedly noted that the Communist Party lacks internal democracy. Communist leader Santiago Carrillo, in turn, declared that there is only a PSOE-government crisis not an opposition-government crisis.

To boost his moderate image Mr. Carrillo plans to meet the leaders of the French and Italian "Eurocommunist" parties in Madrid later this week. At stake in this tug-of-war are PSOE's young militants, which the Communists would like to attract.

The Left's chief concern is that Mr. Suarez may be manipulating reforms to present himself, or a proxy, for elections. The presumed vehicle would be a possible Center-Left coalition of PSOE-historicals, Social Democrats, and government ministers. Another worry is the Mr. Suarez may be seeking to split the Center and Left so he can head a coalition government.

For the first time Mr. Suarez's role as detached arbiter seems questioned — and moderates wonder whether he may have unwittingly boosted PSOE's radical forces.

Europe



Plans for more high-rise buildings worry ecologists

Ecology could decide Paris election

Environmentalists could tip votes in choice of mayor

By Jim Browning
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A group of ecologists, campaigning against uncontrolled development of their famous city, could decide the outcome of the electoral contest this month for mayor of Paris — the first mayor the French capital will have had in over a century.

The ecologists have no hope of winning the election themselves. But polls show them picking up as much as 12 percent of the vote which could disrupt the balance among the other parties.

Under French rules, mayors are not directly elected, they are chosen by the City Council. The outcome of the election will therefore depend on which City Council slates finish ahead in which voting districts. The first and possibly most important round of voting takes place March 13.

Most attention in the election campaign is still focused on the challenge posed to President Valéry d'Estaing by a man officially his ally: ambitious Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac, who angrily resigned as Prime Minister in August.

By running for mayor of the capital Mr. Chirac insists that he is challenging only the leftist opposition parties and not the President's hand-picked candidate, Industry Minister Michel d'Ornano.

Both Gaullists and Giscardians have accused each other of trying to use the election to establish their position as the dominant force in the governing coalition.

Their dispute has partly overshadowed a similar split between Socialists and Communists on the Left. Although the opposition parties have agreed to run joint slates in the city's 18 municipal voting districts, they have been unable to agree on which party's candidate should become mayor.

When Mr. Chirac shocked the nation by announcing his can-

didacy in January, he was generally considered the favorite to win since the Gaullists have controlled the Paris City Council for some years.

One of the biggest surprises therefore has been that the latest polls show Mr. Chirac and Mr. d'Ornano running neck-and-neck, each with 23 percent each. The coalition of the Left showed 34 percent, with diverse other groups including the ecologists, making up the remaining 20 percent of the voters who expressed an opinion.

In the same poll more than half of all voters said they like Mr. Chirac little or not at all. Mr. Chirac is particularly popular among ecology-minded voters. They link him with the unlimited development policy of former President Georges Pompidou.

Curiously, however, that means that the ecology candidates are likely to hurt Mr. d'Ornano more than Mr. Chirac. Mr. d'Ornano has stressed his close links with President Georges Pompidou, who has evoked plans for some high-rise buildings and an urban expressway along the Left Bank of the Seine.

If environment-minded voters choose the ecology candidates of the Left, it could mean drawing support away from Mr. d'Ornano and making him finish behind Mr. Chirac.

But political analysts foresee the possibility of a City Council in which no single party could elect a mayor. Many President's supporters have privately vowed they will allow Mr. Chirac to become mayor, and most analysts are dicting tough politicking among the parties after the election. It is even possible that an as-yet undeclared candidate, a nonaligned personality may be selected as a compromise.

Pre-election efforts to arrive at a pro-government unity candidate were rejected by Mr. Chirac.

West German group proposes tank deal with U.S.

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A proposal from West German manufacturers that the United States buy 500 German Leopard II tanks for its NATO force, and that the Germans in return finance acquisition of American early warning aircraft (AWACS), has raised eyebrows both at the Pentagon and among U.S. arms manufacturers.

But the suggestion may be welcomed by some key senators, observers say.

Edward A. Miller, the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Research and Development, says the German Group does not worry him because they are basically lobbyists for German industry. "Our relationship is not with them but with the West German Government," he points out, "and we agreed with the government on Jan. 13 that there would be no outright purchase of tanks. This means only in the front and at some points on the sides does it have the special armor developed in Britain in the late 1960s. This consists of a double layer of an unusually re-

selected by the Pentagon as manufacturer of the American XM-1 tank over General Motors, are by no means at ease. They are worried that Karl Damm, the spokesman for the German group, will persuade Senate Armed Services Committee proponents of NATO standardization that this is a golden opportunity. One such proponent is Sen. Sam Nunn (D) of Georgia; another is Sen. John C. Culver (D) of Iowa.

In addition to financing the AWACS acquisition, the Germans have suggested that they might also be helpful in sharing the cost of developing the Patriot missile as a replacement for the Nike-Hercules.

Chrysler officials are concerned that the weaknesses of the German product might be overlooked in the enthusiasm of some legislators for (1) getting a truly standardized major weapon into operation and (2) saving money.

The main weakness of the Leopard II, as acknowledged by Mr. Miller, is its so-called "survivability," or "ballistic protection." This means only in the front and at some points on the sides does it have the special armor developed in Britain in the late 1960s. This consists of a double layer of an unusually re-

sistant steel alloy, which is a great improvement over varieties. Most shells will not penetrate it.

Although the Germans had been given access to this type of armor by the United States, they have merely put it over the top of the older armor. As a result the Leopard heavy and has suspension problems.

But Mr. Miller, who is a holdover from the Ford administration, insists that the Leopard II has some features worthy of copying.

One of these is better fire control. "We'll consider changing over to their system," says Mr. Miller. "It enables them to achieve great accuracy."

Other outstanding German features which might be copied by the United States are the panoramic telescope and the armaments that permit a very quick start.

The American is superior to the German tank, according to Mr. Miller, in acceleration — an important point, when seeking cover — internal storage of ammunition, and its narrower profile.

Finally the American tank, at a cost of \$50 million, is about 10 percent cheaper than the German.

Soviet-made dandelion gum, chum?

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

It wasn't easy. But finally details can be revealed about one of the most significant "invasions" of the Soviet Union in recent years. It's a thrust from the West.

The machinery comes from West Germany, this newspaper has learned. The idea sounds American. Launch date is the end of this year. A secret ingredient is involved (it could even be a form of Russian dandelion).

Whatever happens, it is hard to see how the great chewing gum assault can miss.

Although the news has been out since mid-January that the Soviet Union has begun to make its own gum in tiny quantities, it is only now that the scope of the operation is beginning to emerge.

The center of operation is to move to Moscow itself — and Leningrad will join in.

If local gum catches on — and this is yet to be proved — it could:

- End a flourishing black market in Western gum. A single piece cost as much as 50 kopecks (67 cents) three years ago if you knew the right street corner. Five pieces sold for two rubles (\$2.70) in the Ukraine six months ago. And just last week the price was the same in downtown Lvov, the Ukraine's second city.

- Force the swarms of youngsters that hang around hotel entrances offering to trade gum for lapel badges to look for some other way to pass the time.

- Outrage older generations of Soviet citizens, who firmly believe (and often proclaim) that to chew in the presence of others (except at meal times) is just plain impolite.

- Even hasten the onrush of Western ideas into this communist society, an onrush already causing qualms among senior officials of the Communist Party itself.

This correspondent telephoned the deputy chief engineer of one of Moscow's biggest confectionery factories, which the newspaper Evening Moscow said is planning its own gum production.

Yes, said Mikhail Nikitin calmly, it is true. Soviet gum production is about to spread from Tallinn (Estonia) and Yerevan (Armenia) to Moscow itself (and later to Leningrad).

Machinery for what he called production of "rubber" will come from West Germany (a point Evening Moscow had omitted). But engineer Nikitin kept to himself the ingredients of the all-important base (the substance that gives chewing gum its "chew").

The Byelorussian, however, referred to a substance similar to Russian dandelion, which grows in Central Asia.

Flavors? Mr. Nikitin was ready: lemon (to

be wrapped in yellow paper), orange (in orange), and peppermint (in green). Five pieces to a package, five tons of gum in a single shift, the first gum to hit the streets by the end of the year.

Close observers of the Soviet gum scene trace it back to the days of World War II, when American food packages were distributed through local food stores. They contained gum, which older Russians condemned as vulgar, but younger ones took to instantly.

After all, it was better than chewing small lumps of tar, which at least one Muscovite remembers very well. "The taste was terrible at first, like coal," he recalled, "but after a while the taste went away. . . . A good piece of tar could last for a month."

American and West European gum appeared in the mid-1950s when the tourist boom began to grow.

Several years ago, the weekly supplement of the government newspaper Izvestia wrote that gum chewing is bad for health (it was said to affect the stomach) but that government experts were making a study.

But to and behold, last November the same weekly supplement cited no less an authority than Ter-Davtyan, director of a confectionery and macaroon plant in Yerevan, as saying that gum helps clean the mouth, teeth, and gums. It is better, the director pointed out, to chew



gum than to smoke. Why, he even suggested a package gum to look like cigarettes and gum in cigarette packets. By the time the gum hit stride, it would also produce a good smoke. Clearly, the Soviet Union has come a long way since the sunny afternoon, 1945, when an elderly gentleman asked a young man chewing.

"What is that in your mouth?" he asked. "Chewing gum." "What is it?" "The old gentleman took a long look at it. 'Not bad,' he concluded. 'But the public is not nice.'"

Black freedom group wants world to listen

By June Goodwin
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
Johannesburg

A third black liberation group in South Africa is reaching to the outside world for recognition.

The Black Peoples Convention (BPC) is almost certainly the driving force behind recent black political activity. Formed in 1972, BPC is described by spokesmen as the senior wing of the black consciousness movement.

Although adversely affected by the detention and exile of many of its leaders, BPC has not been made illegal by the white government, as

were the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) in the early 1960s.

And BPC leaders think the government may not ban their group, as this would force the movement underground and make it more hostile and elusive.

At a recent special meeting in Durban, the BPC officially decided it had come of age. The organization was restructured, and a decision taken to launch a diplomatic offensive in all major capitals of the world.

The group's leaders agree that one reason for the move to the international arena is the

support that Zulu Chief Buthelezi appears to be drumming up for himself and his movement, Inkatha.

This past week Chief Buthelezi has been in the United States speaking out firmly against the Nationalist Party government in South Africa and its system of apartheid, as the stringent separation of the races is called.

The BPC is opposed to the way Chief Buthelezi operates, because he is within the system of apartheid. He receives a salary from the South African Government as head of the Zulu tribal homeland, which was set up by the Nationalists.

"They [the government] realize that the more Buthelezi talks out, the more it gives them credibility," said another BPC official. That is, it reinforces the impression that there is freedom of speech for blacks in South Africa.

The BPC argument against Chief Buthelezi is not necessarily sour grapes.

A prominent white South African businessman in touch with government thinking told this reporter recently that the Nationalists plan eventually to bring blacks, specifically Chief Buthelezi, into a central government.

The next day Chief Buthelezi told the press in Los Angeles that if South Africa dismantled some race laws and allowed blacks into the government, it might minimize the scale of violence.

BPC claims that Chief Buthelezi's recent contacts with ANC and PAC show the weak position of those two liberation movements inside South Africa.

The BPC declares its attitude toward ANC and PAC is one of positive neutrality. BPC says it has no association with either of the banned organizations. But it could not say otherwise, since the government has a law that would ban any group proved to have links with ANC or PAC.

When asked to evaluate BPC membership, officials say that because the BPC revolves around the philosophy of black consciousness, its strength must be judged intuitively.

He said that most of the students involved in last year's unrest and most of those who have fled South Africa are disciples of black consciousness. BPC and its fellow movement, the South African Student Organization (SASO), spread their ideas through schools they have set up throughout the country.

BPC officials will not discuss any plans they may have for their future inside South Africa. But they say they expect some kind of eruption of discontent among blacks well before June, which will mark the first anniversary of the outbreak of last year's unrest in the black townships.

"The government is bungling things," said one BPC spokesman. He pointed to the deaths of prisoners in detention and to the many youths who have fled the country.

"Black Consciousness has gone to the kitchen," said this official, referring to the impact the children's departure has on black women.

The meaning of black consciousness

By June Goodwin
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
Johannesburg

What is the black consciousness movement in South Africa?

Black consciousness began in the mid '60s as a search among intellectuals, mainly university students, for a voice against the white-devised apartheid system of segregation.

In December, 1968, black students formed the South African Student Organization (SASO), rejecting liberal white students' organizations.

The blacks' philosophy quickly developed, especially under Steve Biko, now a banned (heavily restricted) man often described as the spiritual leader of black consciousness.

Several black consciousness conferences led finally to the establishment of the Black Peoples Convention (BPC) in July, 1972.

BPC resolved, like SASO, to work outside the system of apartheid: it refused to deal with tribal leaders and the urban leaders in the system.

Liberal whites, too, are denounced as helping to maintain apartheid even though they talk against it.

The black consciousness philosophy questions the capitalist system, but at the same time rejects the class struggle concept of communism as a radical white theory. A black communalism is advocated, but only vaguely defined.

"Black man, you are on your own!" the title of a speech Mr. Biko gave in 1971, goes to the core of the philosophy.

Other black consciousness concepts, as derived from a thesis by Witwatersrand University student Ann Bernstein, include:

1. African culture is man-centered.
2. The African is deeply religious.

3. Land has always been jointly owned.

4. While the Westerner has a problem-solving approach to life, the African looks at life as situations to be experienced.

From a student movement, black consciousness spread to teachers and to ministers of religion. In fact, Black Theology has become so highly developed that increasingly ministers are moving around South Africa to educate and galvanize blacks politically.

Black consciousness is usually considered an urban movement, but BPC officials say they are educating blacks in rural areas and that the concepts are catching on.

Since 1972 many BPC and SASO leaders have been banned and detained, and a trial of some is still under appeal.

Mr. Biko said in 1971: "At the heart of this thinking is the realization by blacks that the most potent weapon in the hands of the oppressor is the mind of the oppressed."



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Asia

Speaking the unthinkable: a Gandhi defeat

By Mohan Ram
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

New Delhi
With one week of campaigning left, Indians are talking of what a short while ago would have been unthinkable — the defeat of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress Party in the coming general elections.

Arithmetically, a 5 percent drop in the vote for the Congress Party from its 1971 showing (43.6 percent) is a strong possibility. This could well mean a victory for the opposition, which is pooling its vote as never before. The anti-Congress vote will not be fragmented this time.

An opposition victory is, therefore, no longer an impossible dream. But neither is it a certainty, because the opposition may yet fail to translate its early campaign support into seats in the 542-member Parliament.

There is noticeable concern in Mrs. Gandhi's camp about the outcome. Her party's arguments that the country faces a choice between stability and chaos, and that the opposition is unable to provide stability due to its hodge-podge character — apparently are not "cutting it" with the voters, whose mood seems to be one of defiance and anti-power. Critics note that the overwhelming Congress Party majority in the last Parliament did not ensure stability because Mrs. Gandhi had to invoke emergency rule in the face of extra-constitutional agitation by the opposition.

Mrs. Gandhi has admitted that some things went wrong during the "emergency": Some mistakes had been made unintentionally, others deliberately by "certain people who wanted the government exposed," she said. But Food and Agriculture Minister Jagjivan Ram, who quit her party and government Feb. 2 to form a new party called Congress for Democracy, claims to see an "upsurge" among the Indian people against totalitarian and authoritarian trends, and for change.

The opposition has reason to be pleased with

the popular response to its campaign against the continuing emergency.

Mrs. Gandhi repeatedly has assured voters that her party will accept the election verdict, whatever it is. "I would not mind going into the opposition if the people decided so," she said. But she added that she thought a heterogeneous combination of parties forming a government in her place "would be very harmful to the country."

So far, the election campaign by either side does not seem to have come anywhere near finding a common ground. If Mrs. Gandhi says the opposition parties want to encircle and stab her, the opposition retorts, "We have been stabbed, too." If Mr. Ram recalls that the democratic functioning of the government and the Congress Party was abridged, a Gandhi aide replies that occasionally there were leaders who failed to keep pace with the party rank and file and therefore deserved to be ignored.

But, as much as anything else, the opposition is disturbed by Mrs. Gandhi's statement that any criticism of her is "tarnishing the image of India" because, she suggested, an attack on the person holding the prime ministership amounted to an "attack on the entire population." Critics recall that some time earlier, Congress Party president Dev Kant Barooah declared, "India is Indira, and Indira is India."

The daily Statesman, a persistent critic of Mrs. Gandhi, observed that Mr. Barooah's declaration "could perhaps have been dismissed as a flight of poetic fancy; the Congress president does, on occasion, write poetry. But Mrs. Gandhi's reiteration of this philosophy will dismay many." It also said: "Mrs. Gandhi and the Congress Party need to be reminded that one of the attributes of an authoritarian regime is the merging of the persons occupying office with those offices. The ominous trends of the first 18 months of the emergency were an indication of the strong pulls dictatorships exercise on a nation playing games with democracy. It was surely a reasonable hope that,

with the announcement of the election, the process toward a dictatorship would be reversed: Mrs. Gandhi's assertion has cast doubts on how far this process is intended to be taken."

Mrs. Gandhi has rejected the opposition's claim that voters will have to choose between democracy and dictatorship, freedom and slavery. To her the real issue is, "In what conditions can democracy exist?" She says she thinks it can exist only in conditions of stability, discipline, and cooperation.

"When they talk about slavery or democracy, they forget that for vast numbers there has been no justice in this country. So, basically, we are trying to put forward programs which will give them justice and which will, therefore, make democracy or even freedom more meaningful for these people," she said.

Thus, there has been little meaningful debate in the fitful election campaign. Observers say all they can detect is that the populist "Indira Wave" that gave her a landslide two-thirds majority in the 1971 elections is absent this time. Meanwhile, the backlash of the emergency is much in evidence — and there is not much question that it is favoring the opposition.



By Albert J. Forbes
Is Indira India?

Read this and act.



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Asian shifts in the superpower triangle

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

The return to Moscow from Peking of the Soviet Union's chief negotiator on Soviet-Chinese border disputes, Leonid Ilyichev, is an oblique reminder that East Asia has been virtually neglected so far by the new Carter administration in Washington.

Within the triangular relationship linking Washington, Moscow, and Peking, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance is planning a visit to Moscow later this month. But the most that the new administration has done so far in attending to its relations with Peking was to arrange last month a White House meeting between President Carter and the top Chinese diplomat in the U.S., Huang Chen. (The Soviet Ambassador to the U.S., Anatoly F. Dobrynin, had been received by Mr. Carter a few days earlier.)

It remains to be seen whether the failure of the latest round of Soviet-Chinese border talks, indicated by Mr. Ilyichev's departure from Peking Feb. 28, will lead to new moves in Chinese-U.S. diplomacy.

Till now — apart from Vice-President Walter F. Mondale's lightning visit to Tokyo immediately after Mr. Carter's inauguration — the new administration's diplomatic moves affecting East Asia getting most publicity have been:

• President Carter has announced that he is sending United Auto Workers' president Leon Woodcock to Hanoi in mid-March to try to

get a full accounting for those of the 2,500 Americans still listed as missing-in-action (MIAs) in Indo-China whose last whereabouts were known to be in Vietnam.

• An undertaking by Secretary Vance to see whether his office had all the papers covering whatever secret agreements might have been made by former President Nixon and former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger in Peking just five years ago. This was prompted by columnist Joseph Kraft's writing that on that occasion secret promises were apparently given to the Chinese leadership that the U.S. would drop its connection with Taiwan within a couple of years.

• Excusing South Korea from the cuts in aid — on the ground of its strategic importance — which the Carter administration has decided for certain other countries whose record in the field of human rights has been found wanting.

The Woodcock mission to Hanoi is being billed by some as a considered diplomatic move to achieve an opening to Vietnam and perhaps lead to a normalization of relations between Washington and Hanoi. But those within the State Department most closely connected with the region see it rather as an initiative with American domestic implications rather than a carefully planned foreign policy move. It is in fact fulfillment of a Carter pledge given to those involved with MIAs, first during the presidential election campaign and more recently about three weeks ago when the President received families of MIAs at the White House.

The MIAs constitute an emotional issue which has become central to any move toward

normal relations between Vietnam and the U.S. There are analysts in Washington who deplore this, believing it should be set aside as a problem for joint resolution by both sides. Until this is done, these analysts see the danger of endless, tasteless bargaining over the fallen or missing — with no progress on other issues. On their side, the Vietnamese meet U.S. insistence on MIA accounting with insistence on the U.S. providing them with money in one form or another for war reparations.

Ever since the Communists took over all Vietnam, they have in fact done their best not to burn any bridges which might prevent establishing links with the U.S. Their language has

been tough and they insist that the U.S. has debts and obligations to them. This has continued in the familiar pattern since Mr. Carter's inauguration — but Mr. Carter has not yet been personally vilified as former President Ford and Dr. Kissinger sometimes were.

One of the reasons for Vietnam's looking for signals from (or sending signals to) Washington is the desire of the Communist leadership in Hanoi to have an American card to play in Vietnam's own balancing act between the superpowers. At present, Hanoi is closer diplomatically and politically to the Soviet Union, the distant giant, than to China, the giant next door.

Malaysian guerrillas held at bay

By Frederic A. Moritz
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Despite the once-popular domino theory, Communist victory in South Vietnam has not brought a successful revival of Communist insurgency in Malaysia.

Malaysian Communist guerrillas so far have been unable to revive their insurgency, more than 15 years after British security forces first suppressed it.

A year and a half ago Malaysian officials talked of a second emergency. Guerrilla leaders talked of 1975 as the year of a new offensive to be launched from expanded base areas in the jungles. Assassinations of police and other officials were on the increase and bombings of public buildings made front-page news.

But today the situation is different. The reason, according to analysts here, is the effectiveness of stepped-up police and intelligence operations.

As a result: — Communist guerrillas are thought to have been prevented from moving south in significant numbers into the heart of the country from sanctuaries along the border with Thailand. Although 4,000 are thought to be based in these sanctuaries, only about 300 are estimated to be operating in Malaysia itself.

— The number of Communists killed and captured has increased. Government statistics, which foreign analysts regard as cautious and reliable, show a 50-percent increase in guerrillas eliminated in 1976 over 1975.

All of this has occurred despite continuing grievances on the part of the Chinese community in this country of 12 million people. Chinese traditionally have made up the bulk of the Communist guerrilla force. The Malaysian policy of upgrading the status of ethnic Muslim Malays by means of educational and economic policies that discriminate against Chinese and Indians has increased the lure of a guerrilla life for young Chinese who find it impossible to continue their education. It is widely thought, Malays make up 45 percent of the population, Chinese 35 percent, and Indians and Pakistanis combined about 10 percent.

Moreover, both official and nonofficial sources here are concerned that poor Malays in the eastern states (Kolan and Trengganu) may find Communist guerrilla life in-



By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

creasingly attractive. Muslim Malays already make up more than 25 percent of the guerrilla forces, government figures show.

Yet, increased police aggressiveness has largely prevented the guerrillas from establishing supply networks to support enlarged jungle bases in the interior of the country, according to counterinsurgency experts.

"The Malaysians do not approach guerrilla war as a military operation, as was done in Vietnam. They approach it as it should be approached, like a police intelligence operation," noted a foreign diplomat. "The guerrillas keep trying to set up supply networks, but the police keep tearing holes in them."

Police methods include a roundup of suspects in a cordoned-off area after house-to-house searches. If 3,000 people are detained in a raid, perhaps 175 will be kept for in-depth interrogation. Of these, perhaps four or five Communist leaders will be isolated and identified, thereby making them useless in the future for organizational work.

Then too, pictures of suspected Communists are printed in the newspapers along with captions saying that they are being sought "to assist in an investigation." The effect sometimes is to frighten the suspects away from the guerrillas and into returning home. The suspects know they have been identified, and the guerrillas know that they will be liabilities from then on.

The government offers leniency to guerrillas who turn themselves in, provided they recant publicly, which also means "burning their bridges behind them."

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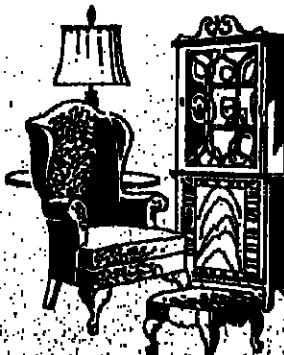
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United States

Fishing — now 200 miles the limit

By Jak Miner
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

The gray canvas bucket hung silhouetted against the blue early-morning sky, then dropped to dockside where its silvery cargo of haddock spilled into wooden boxes.

As the unloading continued at the end of the Boston Fish Pier, the new 200-mile U.S. fishing limit was about to go into effect (March 1) with industry officials predicting lower prices for haddock, cod, scrod, and ocean perch in coming years.

And, the fishing industry officials add, the men who catch and process the ocean fish are looking forward to better times, too, as a result of the new law.

The law — the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 — has been hailed as the benefactor of the American fish industry. In effect, it aims to:

- Reduce the annual catch, so that nearly exhausted fish stocks can rebuild themselves. The act extends the U.S. fishing jurisdiction from the present 12 to 200 miles and establishes quotas for foreign and U.S. commercial fishermen.

- Put new life into the nearly prostrate U.S. fishing industry. In 1960, U.S. fishermen were taking about 92 percent of the catch off the East Coast; by 1974 their share had dropped to 50 percent. Now 85 percent of all fish eaten in the United States is caught by foreign fishermen.

In pushing out its fishing (not territorial) jurisdiction to 200 miles, the United States will cut severely into the fish take of foreign boats off the New England, Pacific, and Gulf Coasts as well as in Alaskan waters.

Since the act was signed in April, 1976, the State Department has been hammering out agreements with the major user nations including the Soviet Union, Japan, Spain, Taiwan, Poland, Bulgaria, and the European Economic Community. Agreements must still be reached with Canada and Cuba; an agreement with Japan has not been approved by the Congress.

As of March 1, foreign fishermen may take fish only if they have a U.S. permit (costing \$5,000) and agree to U.S. regulations. Each nation is given a limited number of permits which detail where, when, what kind, and how fish may be taken within the 200-mile zone.

Penalties for violation — beyond revocation



By Barth J. Falkenberg, staff photographer

Fishing for haddock off the New England coast

of the permit — include seizure of the vessel, its equipment, its catch, and fines amounting up to \$50,000 for each day of violation.

The U.S. Coast Guard, which has the responsibility for patrolling the added territory, has been beefed up with additional patrol ships, planes, and men at a cost of about \$70 million.

Commercial fishermen see the new law as the last chance to restore the nation's oldest industry.

They talk of new trawlers on order as a result of the law, more fishermen being hired,

fish processors adding new equipment and workers as the U.S. catch expands.

"Oh, it's going to help us all right," said Capt. Ralph St. Croix, skipper of the 135-foot stern-trawler Old Colony at the end of the Boston Fish Pier.

But Captain St. Croix, his bushy gray eyebrows jutting out over squinting, seagreen eyes, shook his head slowly and pointed at the blue barrels filled to the brim with pink ocean perch. "The Banks are about out. I don't know if the fish will ever come back."

Is Carter going soft on the CIA?

By Peter C. Stuart
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — Is President Carter going "soft" on the CIA? His recent defense of the agency, and charges of secret payments to foreign leaders, contrasts — at least in tone — with the criticism he often voiced as a presidential candidate.

His campaign position paper, "Jimmy Carter on the CIA," for example, implied that foreign intelligence activities ought to be confined to information-gathering.

"Intelligence is a service to allow foreign policy to be based on more complete information. The function of the intelligence agency should be to provide this service, not to throw governments or make foreign policy laterally or in secret."

Yet barely a month after becoming President, Mr. Carter argued the need for "a degree of secrecy" and the "extremely damaging" peril of disclosure, on grounds of the potential security of our country — in the same way (and words) as former President Nixon had defended similarly controversial CIA activities on grounds of national security.

Conservatives cheered

The Carter response has cheered many conservatives, such as Senate Majority Leader Robert C. Byrd (D) of West Virginia, who dorses the President's "option of discretion" the use of clandestine payments as an instrument of foreign policy.

But it troubles some liberals, who had hoped the new President would curb the supersecret agency's more interventionist operations, some of which have been uncovered in recent years.

One disappointed House of Representatives liberal, a foreign affairs specialist, complains that the CIA needs, not more protection, but "more reforms."

Others explain Mr. Carter's new defense of the CIA as a natural result of his transition from candidate to President — from outside critic to chief protector of the nation's security.

The CIA, and the President who now defends it, also may be benefiting from the continuing backlash to Congress' abortive attempt last year to overhaul the intelligence community.

Caught in mood shift

That crusade, inspired by dramatic congressional hearings that implicated the CIA in covert activities ranging from "destabilizing" overseas governments to trying to assassinate foreign leaders, became caught in the currents of a rapidly changing public mood that drowned all but token reform.

The most outspoken leaders of that liberal crusade have remained conspicuously silent in the new controversy and the new President's handling of it.

Sen. Frank Church (D) of Idaho, who chaired last year's tumultuous Senate hearings and later ran against Mr. Carter for the party's presidential nomination, "refers all inquiries to the new Senate Intelligence Committee."

Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman (D) of New York, a leading House critic of the CIA and author of unsuccessful reform legislation, has reserved comment.

Meanwhile, the CIA's credibility, in spite of the allegations of payments to foreign leaders, appears on a sharp rebound — at least in Congress.

Its new Director, Admiral Stansfield Turner, was recently recommended unanimously by the Senate Intelligence Committee after a modest four-hour hearing. "I jumped up and down," he said, "I jumped up and down."

Falklands: Britain and Argentina reopen old question

By James Nelson Goudsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — Argentina and Britain are cautiously entering a new series of talks on the future of the Falkland Islands that hemisphere observers say could eventually resolve a century-old dispute over the rocky and lonely South Atlantic archipelago.

For the first time Britain has agreed to discuss the issue of sovereignty, but it is not prepared to yield the islands to Argentina quickly. Yet the way may be open for some sort of joint hegemony over the 200 specks of real estate 450 miles off the Argentine coast.

Although they have been a British colony since 1833, Argentina lays claim to the islands on grounds that it originally occupied them, calling them the Islas Malvinas.

Most of the present 1,900 inhabitants are poor and hardy descendants of Scottish and Ir-

ish immigrants from the last century. They carry on a variety of pastoral activities in a climate reminiscent of northern Scotland. Although they have softened in their attitudes toward Argentina in recent years and often go there for vacations, they oppose Argentine control.

Air link available

There is occasional air service between Port Stanley, the Falklands capital, and Comodoro Rivadavia on Argentina's southern Patagonian coast.

The link provides quick access to the island for British officials, as Ted Rowlands, Minister of State in the Foreign Office, displayed recently when he flew in a chartered Argentine Air Force turboprop to visit the island and consult with islanders over their future.

Mr. Rowlands spent five days there and left with the impression that he had allayed the concerns of the islanders.

"It must be almost unprecedented for any British minister to go through community after community by boat, by helicopter, by Land-Rover, even by a bit of foot-slogging, the old barnstorming way," he said as he left Port Stanley.

Oil and gas nearby

Last year, another British party toured the islands on a scientific and economic survey to determine their viability. Its report noted the presence of oil and gas fields in the ocean near the islands, but it said the fields would be difficult and expensive to exploit.

Still, the existence of oil nearby makes the islands considerably more desirable, and the possibility of exploiting it has been much discussed in Argentina.

Just where Argentina and Britain now go in their talks is not clear. But Mr. Rowlands's presence in Buenos Aires, together with the evident British willingness to get the talks go-

ing again, is seen in hemisphere circles as a good sign. The talks are being termed "exploration."

Moreover, Argentina has also shown signs of a less adamant stand on eventual control, although that still is the Argentine goal. But it is being pressed less aggressively at the moment.

Quiet tack preferred

Argentina, it is thought here, has decided that it can achieve its goal more readily through quiet, purposeful negotiations such as those under way in Buenos Aires, than through shrill demands that Britain turn over the islands.

Yet, the feeling here is that 144 years of British rule over the Falklands is not likely to end in the foreseeable future; for the present Argentina may have to content itself with some sort of increasing influence in the economy of the islands.



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Voice of America wants a voice of its own

By Clayton Jones
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — On Feb. 24, 1942, the United States launched a war of words on world air waves with the first Voice of America broadcast.

Today, 35 years later, America's official overseas radio service is fighting for a voice of its own.

Daily signals from 72 transmitters in 38 languages supposedly beam "accurate, objective, and comprehensive" news items to listeners in communist and third-world nations.

But by remaining under the censorship thumb of the U.S. State Department, Voice of America (VOA) broadcasters and editors believe the nation's mouthpiece of freedom is losing credibility and influence, even as it reaches middle age.

With hope from a Jimmy Carter campaign

pledge to free the Voice from being "entangled in a web of political restrictions," a majority of the VOA staff signed a document last November seeking editorial independence from their parent agency and State Department arm, the U.S. Information Agency (USIA).

"It's mighty hard to write a story when somebody from State is breathing down your neck," says VOA director Kenneth R. Giddens. "A reporter feels handcuffed and shackled."

Some 25 to 35 times a year, U.S. policymakers soften or omit broadcasts prepared by the Voice's professional journalists, says Mr. Giddens. Examples: analysis of Mao's death, reports on South Vietnam's collapse, or, most recently, restrictions barring Voice correspondents from talking to anyone from the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Such control was considered necessary by the State Department — notably under former Secretary Henry A. Kissinger — to guard sensi-

tive diplomatic positions, since the Voice was thought an official U.S. information instrument.

Such omissions, however, have lost listeners for the Voice, says Mr. Giddens, to the independent radio services of Britain and West Germany, the BBC, and Deutsche Welle — and to the worldwide broadcasts in 84 languages from the Soviet Union.

Tass, the Soviet's official newspaper, gave the Voice a four-page birthday bath in denunciations this week. It said America's "giant radio complex" abounds in "slander against socialism."

In the war of wits, the U.S. lags, says Mr. Giddens.

A 50,000 watt transmitter 35 years ago was quite adequate — but not today, he explains. And pleas to Congress, where some leaders see the Voice as a relic of the cold war, have not brought enough money to keep Voice broadcasts on top.

Voice officials believe President Carter's reorganization plans include shifting most USIA functions into the State Department and placing the VOA under an independent board — or, perhaps, tied in with the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and the National Public Radio. But that could be a year or two in coming, they say.

Since World War II, when the Voice beamed propaganda to German soldiers, its status as a news source has climbed close to the BBC's. Alexander Solzhenitsyn, upon hearing a Voice broadcast in the Soviet Union of his expulsion from Writer's Union, wrote: "I jumped up! Well, well — the age of information."

U.S. protests embassy episode

Moscow — The U.S. Embassy protested to the Soviet Foreign Ministry Tuesday after police seized two Soviet Jews while they were being escorted into the embassy by an American diplomat, an embassy spokesman said.

Details of the protest were not disclosed, but the spokesman stressed that the embassy considered Soviet citizens to have a right to access on legitimate business.

The fact that the two men were accompanied by a diplomat, third secretary Larry C. Napper, was evidence that their business was legitimate, the spokesman said. One of the Jews, Professor Veniamin Fain, said he and a fellow Jewish activist, Isidore Begun, were grieved Monday by plainclothes police on the street outside the embassy and accused of being "dangerous criminals." They had an appointment at the embassy to hand over documents about a Jewish symposium which Soviet authorities attempted to suppress last December, he said.

Latin America

Tangled nets may open U.S.-Cuban doors

Overlapping zones could be a wedge for discussing a variety of differences

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Cuba's extension of its fishing zone to 200 miles around the island makes virtually certain that direct Cuba-United States talks will begin soon.

Coming less than 24 hours before the U.S. imposed a similar zone, the Cuban action means that the two nations have overlapping fishing jurisdictions covering some 200,000 square miles.

That overlapping could cause all sorts of problems as the two countries seek to enforce their hegemony over the zones, and some sort of agreement will have to be worked out in the weeks ahead.

The U.S. already has started talks with Canada, and is due to begin working out details of an accord with Mexico — the other two countries with which the U.S. faces overlapping jurisdictions.

Cuban President Fidel Castro opened the door to talks on the subject in January by sug-

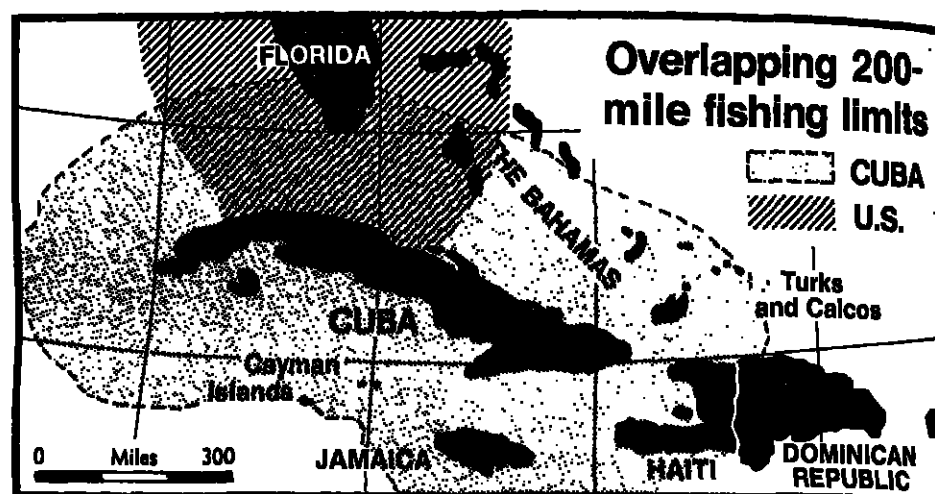
gesting that this might well be the first issue for discussion when Cuba and the U.S. get around to resolving their many disputes.

In fact, the Castro decision Feb. 28 to impose Cuba's own 200-mile jurisdiction is seen in diplomatic circles as an effort by the Cuban leader to get those talks under way. Washington had not yet specifically responded to the original Castro suggestion.

In announcing Cuba's imposition of a 200-mile fishing zone, Havana radio said the Caribbean island is prepared to enter into agreements with all countries affected by the zone. That would include not only the U.S., but also the Bahamas, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica, and Mexico, as well as the British colonies of the Cayman Islands and the Turks and Caicos Islands.

But the major overlapping is, of course, with the U.S. Cuba is only 90 miles away from the southernmost part of the U.S. in the Florida Keys, and international shipping channels pass between the island and the mainland.

In recent years Cuba has expanded its fish-



ing industry manyfold. It currently sends dozens of fishing vessels out each month to Atlantic and Caribbean waters. There have been a number of incidents in which Cuba or U.S. fishing vessels were said to have crossed over into territorial waters of the other nation.

At the same time it extended its fishing jurisdiction 200 miles, Cuba extended its territorial waters from three to 12 miles. That action puts Cuba in line with growing international

practice, but complicates further the question of overlapping jurisdiction.

Cuba's claim to the 200-mile fishing zone refers to an "economic zone for the exploration, exploitation, conservation, and administration of living and nonliving natural resources in the waters, the submarine soil, and subsoil."

Cuba also said the limit will extend from the "external line" made up of islets, keys, and emerged reefs around the main island.

Australia

Farmers' land and profits threatened by fire

By Denis Warner
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Melbourne

Generous spring rains in southern Australia last year covered the countryside with a rich and waving carpet of green. Wheat, which had been stunted, started to produce a bumper harvest, and the grazing lands in western Victoria had rarely been so lush.

With prices rising from farm products, better times seemed to have come for the man on the land. But so sudden and harsh was the impact of summer, that the lush green of early December was a tawny yellow by the end of January.

Farmers cut and stored heavy crops of grass hay, but there was more than enough left in the fields and along the roadsides to constitute

a real fire hazard as temperatures began to rise above the century mark.

Over the radio in half a dozen languages, day after day, announcers spread the news that a total fire ban had been imposed in the State of Victoria. Lighting a fire in the open carried with it a penalty of \$2,000, or two years' imprisonment, or both.

Saturday, February 12, was another day of total fire ban. The morning was hot, with a high wind. Gusts of up to 60 miles an hour were recorded.

And with the wind came the fires — all sixty-nine of them. In the space of a few hours 880 kilometers of grazing land had been burnt out. Five men had lost their lives, and with them more than a quarter of a million sheep and cattle.

In terms of money the losses are expected to be about \$40 million. With the hard times in re-

cent years, only about 40 percent of the farmers had taken out fire insurance. Many others were under-insured. Some of those with no insurance lost everything — except the clothes they were wearing.

Both State and Federal governments came quickly to the rescue. Prime Minister Fraser, whose electorate is in western Victoria, flew there the day after the fires. There will be long-term low-interest loans for farmers wanting to rebuild. Public appeals have been launched for funds and money is flowing in. But no one expects it will be enough.

Some of the fires appear to have begun when the high winds blew down trees on high tension wires owned by the State Electricity Commission. One, it seems, was lit deliberately, by a fire bug.

What now concerns farmers in areas that escaped destruction is whether enough pre-

cautions are taken to prevent the outbreak of "inevitable" fires in this most bush-fire prone region of the world.

State authorities have paid proper attention to the danger of lighting fires when temperatures are high, winds strong and grass lands and forests tinder dry. But that trees falling on State Electricity Commission high tension wires should be the cause of fires shows, the farmers say, that the government is too ready to accept the "inevitability" of bush fires.

They do not expect the government to go to the expense of putting all electricity cables underground. But they do believe trees should be cut down when there is any danger of their falling on high tension wires.

And they are hoping that out of the inquiry will come decisions that will substantially reduce the element of risk attributable to human causes.

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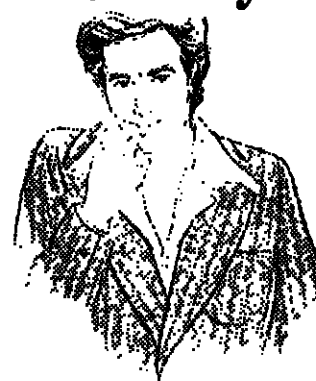
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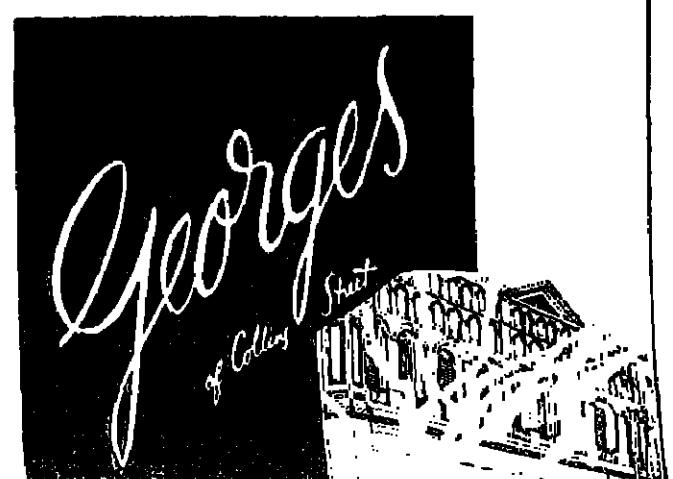
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From page 1

*Bad week for Brezhnev

riers, a plane which might be particularly useful to the Chinese along the mountainous parts of their frontier with the Soviet Union.

The Ilyich mission also overlapped with the trip James Schlesinger, former U.S. Secretary of Defense and now head of the energy office in Washington, made to Peking. During that trip Mr. Schlesinger and the Chinese both urged each other to improve their defenses against Soviet weaponry.

Neither Chairman Hua Kuo-fong in Peking nor President Carter in Washington has gotten around yet to doing anything new or spectacular about the Chinese-American relationship, except for the fact that President Carter had a friendly talk with the Chinese liaison chief in the United States in Washington.

Both Mr. Hua and Mr. Carter have been so busy mastering their jobs at home that their mutual relationship is unattended. But there is no friction either. The channel is open for use any time the two of them get around to using it.

Which means that Moscow has failed to get out of its disadvantageous position in the great power triangle. There is no friction between Peking and Washington. There is friction between Peking and Moscow and between Washington and Moscow.

This is very much to Mr. Carter's advantage. He can speak out for human rights inside

the Soviet Union, and he can extend a friendly greeting in Washington to prominent Soviet exiles and Moscow can only grumble in return. Uganda's Idi Amin can retaliate against Mr. Carter's moral disapproval by threatening the lives of Americans in his country. Mr. Brezhnev has to be more circumspect.

Mr. Brezhnev's other troubles are familiar in nature — rising dissidence at home and in the satellite countries, and loss of effective control over Communist parties outside the range of Soviet armed forces.

But this past week produces another first. The meeting in Madrid of the leaders of the French, Italian, and Spanish Communist parties was the first formal meeting of the leaders of the new movement called Eurocommunism. It was called for the avowed purpose of discussing "freedom."

The Eurocommunists stress their asserted independence of Moscow.

With all the above going on, Mr. Brezhnev probably shrugged resignedly when he heard that President Carter was sending a mission to Hanoi this month. Its ostensible purpose is to inquire about Americans still listed as missing in action from the Vietnam war. But it could also discover whether Hanoi seriously wants to open a dialogue with Washington. And this could lead eventually to a loss of Soviet influence in Vietnam.

From page 1

*American Indians demand land

dians, unless their claim is settled out of court by June 1. U.S. District Court Judge Edward T. Cignoux approved March 1 in Portland, Maine, a Justice Department request for a three-month extension of the case to allow additional time for an out-of-court settlement.

The tribal lands of these Indians, allies of the patriots in the Revolutionary War, are alleged by the Justice Department to have been bargained away in violation of one of the fledgling government's first laws in 1790.

Meanwhile a yet-to-be-appointed presidential representative will mediate among the Indians, alarmed state officials, and 75,000 to 90,000 affected non-Indian residents.

• Other land claims are being pushed by Indians in Cape Cod, Massachusetts; Rhode Island; Connecticut; and other Eastern states as far south as South Carolina.

• A series of federal courts have upheld Indian claims to fishing rights in the Pacific Northwest drawn from federal treaties dating to the mid-1800s. At stake in the issue are up to one-half of the harvestable runs of steelhead and salmon in state waters and possibly the well-being of the freshwater fishing industry in the region.

• The federal government is returning to Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts in Alaska 44 million

acres of land chosen from the state's public domain and nearly \$1 billion in cash under a five-year-old congressional settlement of claims by the native population of the nation's largest state.

Like the Alaskan claims, the others eventually may be resolved by Congress.

"Only Congress," declares the Justice Department in its memorandum on the Maine case, "can correct past injustices to the tribes without causing new hardships to other citizens."

The opposing side in the dispute also eyes Capitol Hill. Gov. James B. Longley and Maine's congressional delegation now want Congress to revoke Indians' legal title to the land and instead allow them to sue the federal government for reimbursement.

Congress also is being asked to settle the Pacific Northwest fishing rights dispute.

Despite the generally peaceable nature of the new Indian claims, and the relatively small political clout of Indians (only 793,000 in the last national census), the congressional task is not likely to be easy.

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From page 1

*'Uncertainty comes and goes in Uganda'



By Gwen Simon
Amin: no meeting after all

to meet with President Amin — are now free to return to their homes and travel where they wish inside or out of the country.

Calls from two Ugandan missionary groups were strikingly similar in saying the Americans were safe, happy, and returning to their stations after the meeting with President Amin was canceled.

This is not the first period of uncertainty for missionaries in Uganda, says Dr. Davis Saunders, Southern Baptist administrator for Eastern and Southern Africa. In 1975, some British missionaries were detained after British writer Denis Hillis was arrested for making derogatory remarks about President Amin. For the past few months his missionaries have traveled freely, participated in church activities, and Bible schools have operated "with only minor interruptions." The moments of uncertainty, he said, are things which "come and go."

The Anglican archbishop and two cabinet ministers were killed in a car crash on Feb. 18. President Amin claims it was an accident. The incident — and reports of massacres and harassment of Christians — drew from President Carter the recent comment that developments in Uganda had "disgusted the entire civilized world."

A spokesman for the All Africa Conference of Churches, which met in Nairobi, said, according to Reuters: "We consider that the threat to the Americans was an effective diversion from the atrocities Amin has inflicted on Uganda."

A spokesman for the Holy Cross Fathers in South Bend, Indiana, said he received word that "reliable intermediaries" that the 16 missionaries of his organization, most of whom work in the western part of the country, have returned to their posts.

A Roman Catholic missionary in Kampala indicated President Amin would probably ask for even more American missionaries than now live in Uganda, despite his recent erratic policies toward missionaries.

Asked why missionaries decided to remain in Uganda, the Rev. Sidney Langford said: "They've had a ministry in that country for many years. This kind of thing is really nothing new. They love the people, and the people love them. The people would be very sad if the missionaries left."

[A spokesman for the All Africa Conference of Churches, which met in Nairobi, said, according to Reuters: "We consider that the threat to the Americans was an effective diversion from the atrocities Amin has inflicted on Uganda."

ing device for my spectacle case. As my family knows only too well, twice a day I prowl the house like a murder-squad detective, asking suspicious questions to determine which of them has stolen my spectacle case. It is a battered Un National Health Service case for which none of them has the slightest use, and usually it turns up on the bathroom window-sill, where I left it.

But a tiny radio transmitter, built into the case and calling to an equally tiny receiver, would save a great deal of ill-will. But where did I leave the receiver . . . ?

The family puts me in mind of another crying need. It would be a computerized console, like the ones in airline booking offices, which would keep track of the children: saying not only where they were and what meals they would be in for but their names and ages — always the hardest things to remember.

One would just ask the computer: "What is the name of that freckle-faced daughter about five-foot-three with round cheeks who always wears jeans?" And it would say: "That is not your daughter; that is the girl-friend your elder son dumped last July."

So I'll settle for such a garment as I've described, and if it can be joined on shoes, like those Peter Pan kiddie-pajamas, so much the better. In grey or brown, preferably, to fit six-foot-seven.

From page 1

*Wanted: dog-washer, Musak-muffler, bill-excluder

take it out on me." Or yet again, "Congratulations on the lady in the sent beside you," or "Tough luck, I see you bought the underpowered model too." Such a device would help to break down the impersonality of relationships on the road.

A bill-excluder, to keep unwelcome demands out of one's letter-box is much needed, but hard to perfect. It might inadvertently exclude the occasional rebate.

Less difficult, and operated on the principle of a mine detector, would be a news-detector for waving over the Sunday papers. A sniff of the front-page headlines should suffice — the first whiff of the word "exclusive" should be enough to light up the "no news" signal — and one could be saved a whole Sunday's reading only to arrive at the conclusion that there was nothing in the paper anyway.

A similar approach might produce a topic-filter for one's radio or television. Simply program in a subject like *Lady Falkender*, or *Childhood of I. M. the Queen*, the *Carter Family*, and the set would automatically switch to another channel when they came up.

A more personal need of mine is for a hom-

It would be a great help to harassed fathers of more than one or two children.

There are some gifts I fancy that are really too fantastic to expect. I mean, instant coffee that tastes like coffee, or sliced bread that tastes like bread, or even a motor car that doesn't go wrong (never mind how long it takes to get from 0 to 80 — it can take all day so long as it doesn't go wrong). So here is a really simple request:

A one-piece garment that will not get stared at — whether in approval or disapproval — but which will contain enough pockets to carry the bits and pieces that modern man needs by him: notebooks, tape-recorder, binoculars, flashlight, dog-lead, etcetera. It has been suggested that what I really need is a Marine commando's rucksack, but it is hard to sit down in one — let alone drive a car or play the piano.

So I'll settle for such a garment as I've described, and if it can be joined on shoes, like those Peter Pan kiddie-pajamas, so much the better. In grey or brown, preferably, to fit six-foot-seven.

Middle East

Why Israel does not want UN on Lebanese border

By Francis Ofner
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

A suggestion by Lebanon's President Elias Sarkis to post United Nations troops along the south Lebanese frontier — instead of Syrian Army units — is being received in Israel with less than enthusiasm.

There has been no official comment yet, but in private conversations officials here have expressed fear that a UN presence might undo the whole fabric of good relations with at least part of an Arab country which the Israelis have been weaving so carefully for the past year.

The Israelis' principal concern is to prevent guerrilla attacks across its frontiers. This, an official said, depends entirely on which border it is. Along the Jordanian border, for example, there is not a single UN soldier, yet there has been no infiltration attempt from that direction for four years because the Jordanian Government is in control of the territory and does not permit guerrilla activity.

However, the Lebanese Government, it is pointed out here, is not in full control of the country.

Israelis say if UN troops were posted on the Lebanese frontier they could prevent cross-border contacts between Israel and the local

Lebanese population. There now are four crossing points on this border. A regular bus service runs between Haifa in Israel and the Lebanese Christian village of Qleia.

Lebanese Christians and Israeli Arabs exchange visits almost freely and a school for Lebanese children has been opened on the Israeli side of the border. Israeli instructors give technical assistance to Lebanese farmers. Trade is flourishing, and Lebanese come to Israel for medical treatment.

(Israel's overriding aim since its establishment had been to secure acceptance by its Arab neighbors. In broad terms it has so far failed. But Israel's "open bridges" policy on its

present line with Jordan (where carefully controlled movement to and fro by Arabs but not by Israelis is permitted by both sides) and the situation that has recently developed on Israel's border with Lebanon are seen here as the thin end of the wedge toward a perhaps greater acceptance. Israel would therefore regret any stopping of the present Israeli-Lebanese Christian cooperation across the frontier — by UN or any other forces.)

With the central government in Beirut too weak to reassert its authority, the Christians in southern Lebanon have developed something akin to an administration of their own. To finance it, they levy a duty of 5 percent on all goods imported by their merchants from Israel. Another source of funds is the hydro-electric power station on the Litani River which supplies Christian and Muslim villages alike. But the Christians pay their electricity bills to the Christian Phalangist headquarters and the Muslims to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Between the Lebanese Christians and the PLO there is a state of armed coexistence except, as the Christians put it, when the PLO tries to operate. Then fighting breaks out and the Christian Phalangists, with the help of Israeli advice and supplies, usually prove the stronger.

It is often hard to say where advice ends and active encouragement begins. But obviously the extension of the Christian hold over the border area is welcome to the Israelis.

The Christians say they only want to disarm the Palestinians in the border region; they do not want to drive them out.

The Israelis regard southern Lebanon as a test case for future relations with neighboring countries. A UN force there could put a sudden end to this experiment, they fear.

Israeli election: tough fight ahead for Rabin

By Francis Ofner
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin has won a narrow victory in the contest for leadership of the Labor Party, but it is by no means certain that he will win the general elections set for May 17.

In fact many politicians think that the choice of Mr. Rabin over his rival, Defense Minister Shimon Peres, reduces the Labor Party's prospects of an election victory.

The opposition is jubilant. The campaign manager of the right-wing Likud bloc, Reserve Gen. Ezer Weizman, said: "Rabin's nomination reflects the true face of the Labor Party — drab and without imagination. We shall now find it easier to get Begin (Manehem Begin, the Likud chairman) elected prime minister."

Similar comments come even from the

banks of Mr. Rabin's own party. Ex-Defense Minister Moshe Dayan commented: "A majority of 1½ percent is not a massive vote of confidence. I fear for the effect of this vote on the general elections in May. With Rabin our election chances are even slimmer than we thought."

In the 12 weeks till polling day Mr. Rabin will have to make extreme efforts to win back the confidence of the people. He faces dangers not only from the right wing of the political spectrum but also from the center. There a new party has emerged led by archaeology Prof. Yigael Yadin.

Mr. Yadin has had a distinguished military career but is a novice in politics. However, his Democratic Party for Change, founded little more than two months ago, is experiencing unexpected growth with numerous defectors from old established parties rallying to it.

Israel faces not only general elections. It

soon will have to take up difficult negotiations with the United States. Prime Minister Rabin is due in the United States on March 8 for talks with President Carter. After him Egyptian President Sadat and King Hussein of Jordan are expected in Washington.

Apart from the question of a settlement with the Arab countries, there are bilateral issues: The United States is still hesitant about the supply to Israel of a nuclear power reactor, promised by President Ford. Instead of the concussion bombs, also promised by President Ford but refused by President Carter, Israel would like to have an effective substitute capable of destroying missile sites.

Israel's oil drillings in the Gulf of Suez have so far produced no oil but have stirred American disapproval. Israel's aircraft industry has suffered a setback because it cannot profitably produce without exporting and the White House has just torpedooed a major aircraft deal with Ecuador.

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Middle East

Mini-summit: what the Arabs talked about

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

The Arab mini-summit just concluded in Khartoum, Sudan, should be seen against the background of:

- The possibility of a complete shifting of alliances between American and Soviet clients in the Horn of Africa at the southern entrance to the Red Sea.
- The desire of the Arab states confronting Israel (particularly Egypt and Syria who enjoy the backing of Saudi Arabia) to ensure as strong an influence for themselves in the Red Sea (which is Israel's back door), and to keep the Red Sea coastline out of extreme leftist or pro-Soviet hands.

The Khartoum meeting involved President Jaafar al-Nimeiry of Sudan, President Sadat of Egypt, and President Assad of Syria. At its conclusions Feb. 28, a Sudanese presidential spokesman said the three leaders had concentrated on Red Sea security in terms of "making it a lake of peace, resisting any international conflict over it, and laying down a common Arab strategy."

Interestingly, U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Talcott Seelye was in Khartoum during the mini-summit. Mr. Seelye — an Arab specialist — had planned his itinerary before the mini-summit was arranged. But immediately before arriving in Khartoum he was in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, and from Khartoum he flew March 1 to Mogadishu, the capital of Somalia.

There is little doubt that Mr. Seelye is as concerned about the present fluidity and instability in the Horn of Africa as are the three

Arab presidents who were conferring in Khartoum.

The concern has been heightened by developments in Ethiopia since the violent events there early last month. Head of State Tafari Bente was killed by rivals in the military junta. Lieut. Col. Mengistu Haile Mjriam has emerged as the new top man, with Lieut. Col. Atanfu Abate his reportedly uneasy No. 2.

The new leaders have received messages of congratulation from the following Communist states: Cuba, the Soviet Union, China, East Germany, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia. Both Colonel Mengistu and Colonel Atanfu now are talking publicly in Marxist jargon and clichés. Colonel Atanfu has even said Ethiopia should turn to the Communist world for arms.

What is strange about all this is that hitherto Ethiopia had been getting all its arms and equipment from the United States. The flow continues, despite the overthrow of the late Emperor Haile Selassie back in the fall of 1974.

But Colonel Mengistu's position is doubly precarious now, not only because of continued feuding within the junta but because what was once the Ethiopian Empire is in danger of falling apart. Eritrean guerrillas are bringing ever closer the establishment of their province as an independent state. And Somalia casts a covetous shadow over the Somali-populated Ethiopian province of Ogaden and over the mainly Somali-populated French territory of Afars and Issas due to become independent later this year.

The Arabs have generally sided with the Eritreans. Sudanese President Nimeiry as recently as Jan. 30 called openly for Eritrean independence. In return, the Ethiopian junta has



Concerned newspaper reader, Addis Ababa

given aid and sanctuary to General Nimeiry's Sudanese political foes. There is little doubt that the three presidents who met in Khartoum this week would be happy to see the entire Horn coastline from Somalia to Eritrea separated from Ethiopia and controlled by Somali and Eritrean governments friendly to the Arab cause — but not under Soviet or extreme leftist influence or control.

One of the obstacles to that hitherto has been the Soviet Union's privileged position in Somalia. Moscow is Somalia's main (and very generous) arms supplier and the Soviets have the use of Somali facilities.

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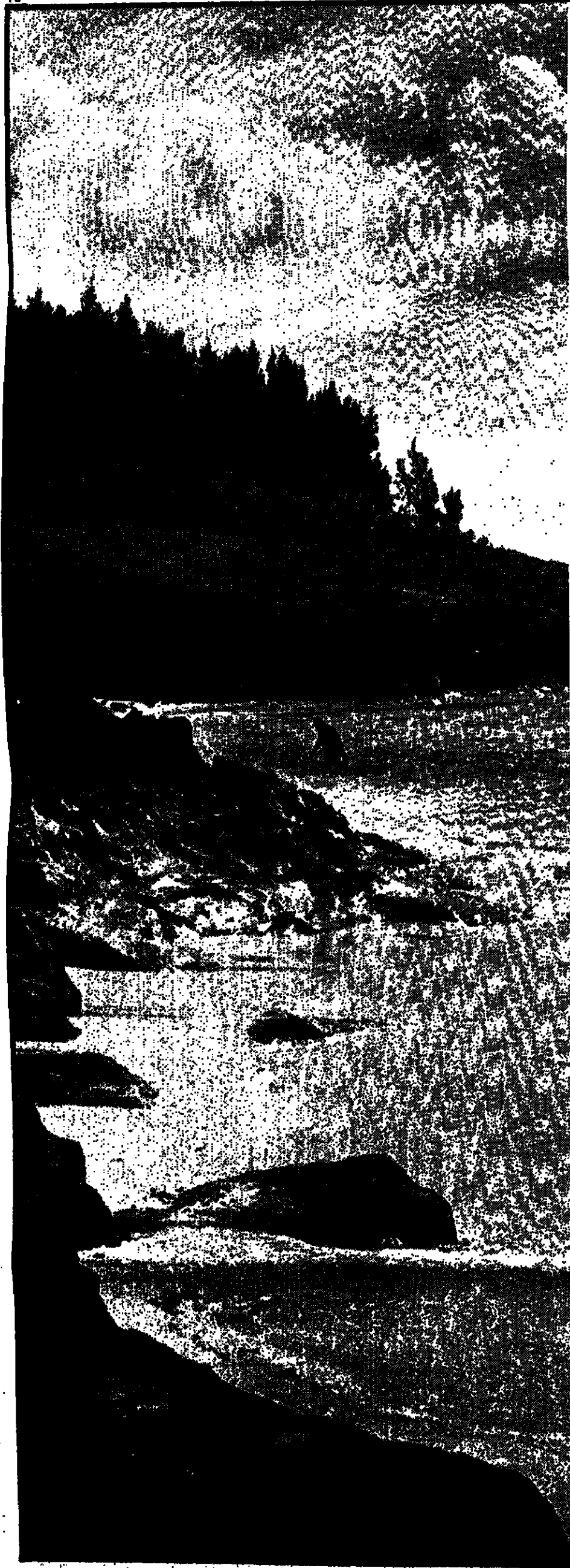
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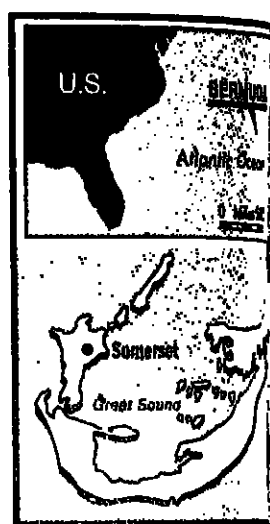
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Bermuda crosswind

This popular tourist haven — with its British flavor, lazy life-style, balmy beaches, and economy based almost solely on vacationers — could change drastically as political demands for independence mount. The issue, now being informally debated by Bermudians, is likely to be decided during or before the next round of elections, due in 1981.



By Curtis J. Siltomer
American news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Hamilton, Bermuda
New cross-currents — both political and economic — buffet one of the mid-Atlantic's most favored resort paradises, the tiny island of Bermuda.

This 22-mile-long, fishhook-shaped haven of coral and foliage, anchored in the ocean 700 miles southeast of New York, has been a British crown colony for almost three centuries (since 1684). And for the past 20 years it has enjoyed self-government with only its foreign affairs, defense, and internal security remaining under British responsibility.

Under this benevolent arrangement with the mother country, Bermuda thrives as a tourist retreat. From March through December, a half-million visitors a year swarm to its friendly shores to soak up sunshine, stroll through its quaint shops and museums, motor-bike into picturesque and sparsely populated rural parishes, and to enjoy the old-English elegance of tea time in historic seaside hotels.

North Americans, from both the U.S. and Canada, and even Britons themselves come to Bermuda to "get away from it all." Golf, swimming, fishing, and tennis are side attractions. Says one long-time resident, "Lazing about is the main thing."

Although promotion of tourism is a prime commercial pursuit, of the island with packaged tours in season and cut-rate air-and-hotel "specials" offered in "off" months — preservation and protection of the land and its customs are held equally important by most Bermudians.

Visitors limited

Limitation of numbers (of visitors) and cultivation of a "quality clientele" have, at least up to now, been a top priority of tourist officials. "Bermuda has only one long-term future, and that's to get the type of people who will

enjoy what Bermuda has to offer, rather than change Bermuda to attract a major people," explained de Forest Triming, the ruling United Bermuda Party (UBP).

Government policy fosters strict control: limiting construction of hotels, controlling long-time ban on rental cars, and limiting the number of taxis, tour buses, and motorbikes available to tourists.

Restraint and good taste are the hallmarks not only for Bermuda visitors but for residents. Automobile ownership is strictly limited to one per housing unit. And periodic inspections prod Bermudians to keep their cars both mechanically and visually in good shape. Motorboards dot the countryside. They have been outlawed.

At the same time, Bermuda homes are subject to strict construction and painting codes. Fresh coats of pastel colors are required annually to spruce up the outdoors.

To curb land speculation from abroad, residents are not permitted to sell their homes to "outsiders." "A foreigner can buy a home from another foreigner," explains Tom Ziegler, of the Bermuda tourist bureau.

Land of the past

There are continuing efforts to keep Bermuda "a land of the past" when it comes to its unique charm. Middle-class to upper-class visitors — mainly from the large cities of the Eastern U.S., Canada, and the United Kingdom — are the mainstay of the island's economy. But fresh winds from within and abroad are altering all this.

What are they?

A growing and what would appear to be a compelling mood for independence, spurred mainly by blacks (who comprise two-thirds of the island's 35,000 residents) and young whites who insist that Bermuda, with Britain is necessary to "maintain our national identity."

The independence movement is not even its most ardent critics. But it is a

Cove at Southampton on Bermuda's scenic coast
By John Parrott

SPRING FASHION

A pull-out section

Bright and breezy

By Phyllis Feldkamp
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York
A change of character, a change of mood — that's the gist of spring. Not that fashion is making an abrupt about-face. Differences there are this season, but none so drastic as to cause everything you own suddenly to look too long, too short, too wide, too narrow, too irretrievably outmoded.

The hemline hike-up that's been hitting the headlines is, to a degree, a scare tactic. At most, it's a reminder that fashion never stands still. Designers in Paris and New York who are reverting to knee exposure are figuratively attaching hang-tags to their neo-minis. Pierre Cardin cautions that his Grecian tunics and handkerchief point, super-short dresses are "only for the young." Adolfo, who showed abbreviated T-shirt dresses, labels them "for Palm Beach or Palm Springs."

What is most discernible this season is a new spirit, a drift toward gentility that could, given time, turn into a full-blown romantic movement.

Skirts are fuller and waistlines are back. Ruffles, eyelet embroidery, fine pipings, delicate tucks, bits of lace, and other refinements we haven't been seeing for a while are edging back into the picture. Such arch-feminine trappings as frilly petticoats, lace-trimmed double skirts, and beribboned camisoles are not too far fetched.

Ultratall clothes are losing their uncompromising masculinity. The dash in haberdashery is apt to come from a soft silk shirt or a flowing string tie. Some new jacket, skirt, and blouse combinations have lines that recall the post-New Look suits of the early 1950s, while maintaining the relaxed unstructured looks of today's sports ensembles that are made up of separates.

Speaking of separates — who doesn't live in them? The basics of your existing wardrobe — those separate pieces to which you add a component periodically — can be updated this year with the addition of strong, clear colors. Invest in a brilliant blue or chrome-yellow blazer in the new shorter length. See it revitalize a black or navy skirt.

New accents, the pick-me-ups that can convert last year's jacket and skirt into this year's, are most effective in slick shiny red — the No. 1 accessory color for incoming warm weather. Silces of red on your wrists (plastic bangles), red side combs, a skinny belt, strappy flat sandals, a shiny envelope purse could be the peppery spice you add in the spring. The same recipe will work with summer sundresses.

The other top daytime accent — a flash of metallic gold — breaks with the tradition that metallics are only for evening. Discretionary use of a gilt-threaded chiffon scarf, a kid or mylar shoe, belt, or bag shows you're aware of the latest gold standard.

While classics verge on the poetic, peasantry is also in full flower.

In the wide representation of geographies and epochs: laced corsets and lapdango-flounced tiered skirts, Southern plantation and Madame Bovary extravaganzas, French provincial apron dresses, South Sea sarongs, and exotic Caribbean prints for beach and play, featuring palms, tropical birds, and blossoms. Homespun fabrics like hopsacking and linen burlap, sisal belts, real rope sandals, show we're not straying from the back-to-nature trail.



Knickers, rainshirts, and matching umbrellas by Don Sayres for Gamut
Photo by Ray Porter

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ★ Ruffles and flounces | ★ Wardrobe on the go | ★ Bows and braids |
| ★ London's Nancy Vale | ★ Manhattan's Mary McFadden | ★ Palm Springs: sequined sandpile |



Poplin coat for puddle jumping by White Stag

Wardrobe with ways to wear in the day and also just right to wear until night

By Nan Trent
Fashion editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

On the go?

Then here is a wardrobe aimed to make it all go slick as silk from morning to night:

- First, a puddle-jumping poplin raincoat, to team with tops and skirts or pants. All the better if budget priced, as is White Stag's Water Works line.

- Splurge a little on a springtime, daytime, wear-everywhere print dress. The Hanae Mori crepe de chine shown here comes from the young Japanese designer's first Paris couture collection. But there are many other interesting prints this spring in a wide range of prices, including, of course, the ubiquitous Diane von Furstenberg jerseys.

- A relaxed suit, preferably in three parts that make one fantastic whole — or that go their separate ways, compounding their usefulness.

- Come evening, wrap it all up with a gala gown. We have shown Halston's full-skirted chiffon with side draped stole just because it is so beautiful.

And that is what fashion is all about: beauty that is also easy, a touch of fantasy — fun.



Relaxed three-part suit by Kasper for J. L. Sport



Pick a posey from Hanae Mori's flowered silk crepe



Float through evening in Halston's chiffon with stole

Lingerie in whites and satins

Special to
The Christian Science
Monitor

Chicago

Crisp whites, shiny satins, and nostalgia. That is the theme of springtime's lingerie and intimate apparel, according to a recent showing here that heralded the opening of the city's new Apparel Center.

Sponsored by the trade magazine Body Fashions, the show presented underfashions for spring from a number of the country's leading manufacturers.

On historic Wolf Point, where Chicago's trading business began back in the 1800s, the new Apparel Center offers 11 floors of women's, children's, men's, and boy's wear lines from all over the nation and the world. More than 4,000 exhibitors offer their lines daily all year long. European showings are scheduled for this center ahead of those in Paris and Rome.

Adjacent to the Merchandise Mart on the Chicago River, the addition of the Apparel Center makes this the largest wholesale complex in the world.

Among the headlines in the summary of fashion presented in the recent show were nylon caftans and night wear with halters and strapless designs that emphasize the bare shoulder look being shown in ready-to-wear for summer.

Lace is seen not only in the nostalgic look which features cotton knits and ruffles reminiscent of the westward expansion of the nation, but also in sophisticated contemporary designs with much of the interest at the back.

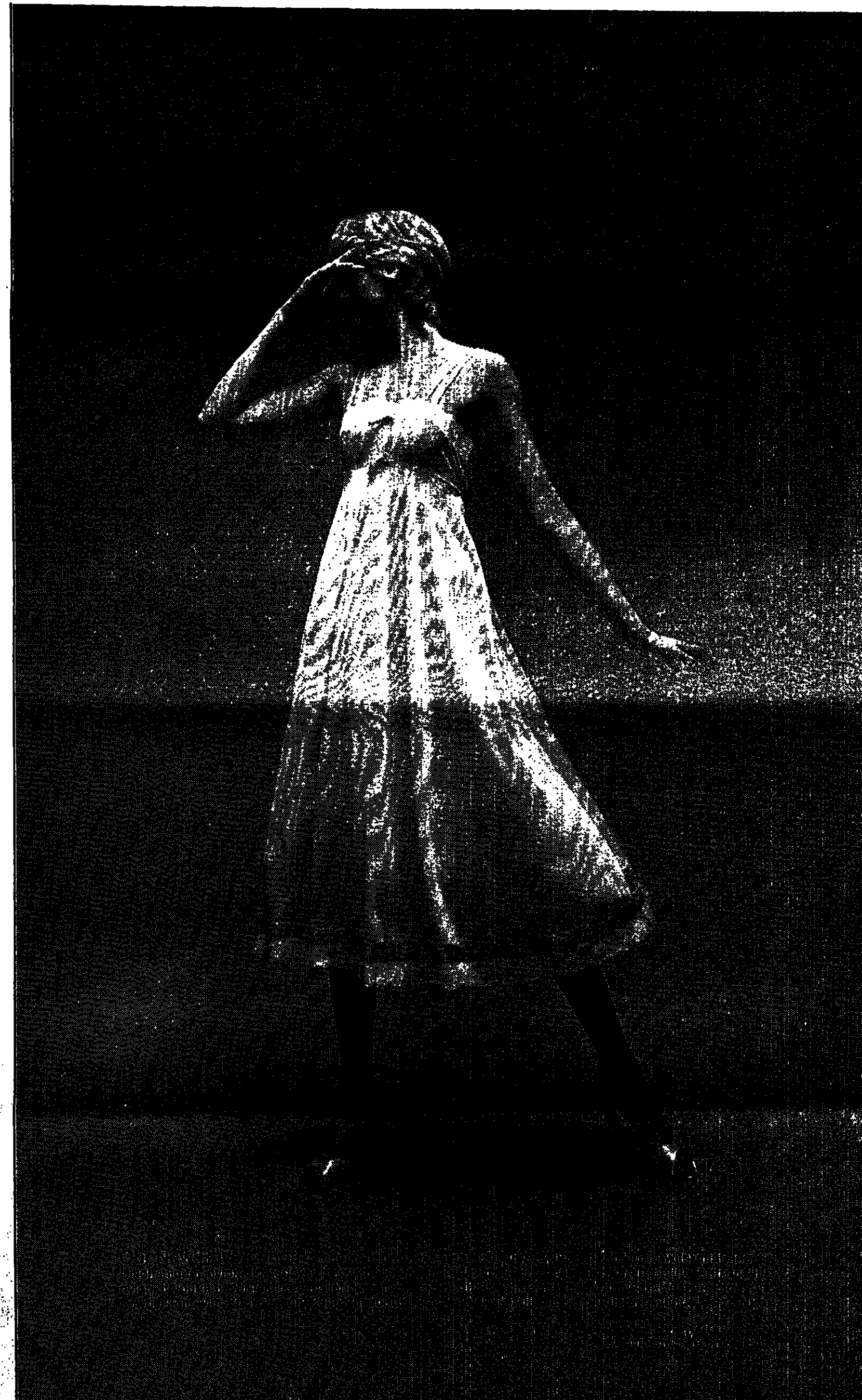
Shine is important with lace, pointed out Deane Moskowitz, editor of the trade publication. Cowi necklines and ponchos over sheaths are prominent for lounge wear this spring. Some of the back interest comes from cowls in reverse.

Springtime colors, in addition to the traditional white and beige, are aquamarine, yellow, navy, and ecru.

Bright Roman stripes and dainty prints also are being shown for sleepwear as well as play clothes for the coming season. Antron III nylon tricot, Enklure nylon, cotton oxford cloth, and Crepeset nylon are among the trade names for fibers and fabrics designed for the silk-like texture and nonclinging static-resistant construction.

Because shoulder interest is great in the new leisure wear, underwires are important in bras. Panties are made with three-way control. Intricate construction of many of the lounge "dresses" brings smooth control to the front, with fluttery, draped designs at the back.

N. I. P.





Designed by Bill Haire for Friedricks

Striped skirt and white eyelet camisole create festive mood

A ruffle here, a flounce there — it's the new fashion twirl

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York
Do we hear a waltz? Or is it a mazurka, a polka, or a spirited peasant dance? Any of these are possible at the moment for fashion has embarked on a full-skirted round of costumery, with a ruffle here, a flounce there, a border of broderie anglaise, and bits of French ribbon.

Some big-skirted dresses are frankly destined for the ballrooms of America, should the great ball make a return engagement. But besides the rustling taffetas à la Proust and Camille, and the tiered white cottons with laces that take us back to the grand days of Tara, Spanish-inspired skirts and tops and aproned dirndls in Alpine border prints are on hand. These will certainly be worn at country-club dances and even on boardwalks of the more festive beach resorts.

The big skirt that can be slipped over a tank top or worn with a camisole or one of the new corselets is a valid vacation separate.

So far, the ermine has yet to be revived. But petticoats in layers are back. A red one under a blue full skirt will show you what possibilities there are in fantasy costume dressing.

P. F.

Japanese invasion of haute couture

By the Associated Press

Ten years ago, it would not have been possible for a Japanese designer like Jun Aishida to buy a boutique in the fashionable Ginza section of Tokyo.

The land is reputed to be the most expensive in Japan at \$16,363 per square meter.

"We're really just a small company," said Aishida manager Paul Jeffers. "We thought we would rent it, but the bank suggested we purchase and agreed to the loan."

It is a sign of the success Japanese fashion designers are enjoying, presenting collections and opening shops in Tokyo, New York, and Paris. Yet most of them are the first generation of Japanese to design Western clothes, which came to the Far East on a large scale only after World War II.

Second N.Y. store

Hanae Mori recently opened her second boutique in New York, where she is known for her Japanese style prints on flowing chiffon gowns, and inaugurated her own couture house in Paris this season as well.

Kenzo Takada became the first Japanese to have his designs chosen for the "Clothes of the Year" by the "Museum of Costume" in Bath, England.

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Spring fashions give shoulders place in the sun

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York
A shapely shoulder, if you happen to have one, is a great asset these days. And if you happen to like wearing strapless dresses, two shapely shoulders are even better.

The baring of the shoulder, or shoulders, is practically a commonplace in warm-weather sun, play, and evening clothes this year. The new corselet and camisole tops account for some of the shoulder display. But even the faithful T-shirt has been getting the one-shouldered treatment and the strapless jersey tube (another spring and summer separates staple) is holding up better than ever in the fashion picture.

If top-shouldered is not already part of the fashion vernacular, it ought to be. Drawstring neckline peasant blouses and boat-neck tops are pushed down purposefully to droop over one shoulder, Spanish gypsy style. This one-shouldered look is not, of course, anything to wear to the Monday morning business conference, but at the beach or barbecue it goes with a tiered gathered skirt or, worn belted as a tunic blouse, over shorts or pants.

Halston, who came out for asymmetry last season with a new off-center diagonal V-neck, has a boat neck evening T-shirt dress in boldly printed matte jersey. It is not absolutely essential to wear it off one shoulder but a shoulder covered up will not look as new as a shoulder bared.

P. F.



From Paris. Collection Miss M
Easy going sun dress with deep pockets, high waist, and tied spaghetti straps

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Hand-knitter's story is an ever-unraveling yarn

By Serena Sinclair
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor



Wool and mohair blousons for mother and daughter by Nancy Vale

If Nancy Vale saw a ball of twine lying in a road she'd knit it. Mind you, only if that twine were pure cotton, pure wool, pure hemp, or whatever.

This hand-knitter of Sidcup in Kent has the same level of intensity on her three passions: to knit, to use the purest fibres only, and to get things done with a flourish.

Some 200 women all round south London keep their fingers flying for dynamic Nancy. This mother of five found a bit of time on her hands. She knew she could — and did — write out the knitting patterns she'd devised, so she advertised in her local paper for helpers.

The next step was to show her hand-knits in Fleet Street and to get introduced to top shops and couture firms (her shawls swiftly appeared in the Hardy Amies collection of that season). Balking at obtaining just the knitting wool she needed, Nancy Vale found it logical to make an appointment (and to get it) with the managing director of Wendy Woods. No intermediaries. She got the wool.

Entry to the big American stores was a natural follow-on for this totally calm, almost im-

placable housewife-knitter. The London buying offices were bowled over by Nancy's beautiful wool bouclé sweaters, the Fair Isle motifs and the Buckingham Palace guard figures on the children's sweaters, and by her (then) suicidally low prices. Bonwits, Bendels, and Bloomingdales all ordered, as did I Magnin and Joseph Magnin in California.

Four City of London businessmen, friends from the wartime navy ("they call themselves the Four Sailors") got together to take over an ailing investment company and what do you suppose was their very first investment? Nancy Vale. The surprise is great, but slightly less so when one learns that she has at last taken a business manager into her life and that he introduced her widely round the fashion and investment worlds.

No surprise: he was shocked at her low prices (such as \$7.50 for a hand-knit child's sweater with elaborate figures purled in) and saw she might well flounder if that continued. Now her prices compare fairly with those of other hand-knitters.

New York next month (March) will mark her very first trip out of Britain — ever. The Knitting Trade Fair calls, and in anticipation of her growth she is already advertising for other 200 hand-knitters to join her roll call.

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Designer puts art and dress together

By Phyllis Feldkamp
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
To Mary McFadden, the marriage of art and dress is natural.

This diminutive designer, winner last year of America's top fashion honor, the Coty Award, forthrightly states: "I create women's clothes as an art form."

Her customers include many of this country's more perspicacious best-dressed. They are drawn to her evening fantasies because the simple clothes she produces are like no others — unusual in colorations, hand printings, and pleatings. They are a synthesis of Mary McFadden's broad cultural experience.

She has studied seriously and traveled widely. She drops references to Celtic symbolism and calligraphy, 13th-century Isfahan miniatures, and modern colorfield paintings. Such references are intimately related to her fashions.

Accessories often missing

Accessories for her quilted coats (the narrow-line quilting is paper thin, derived from old Afghanistan quilting) are often nonexistent. Her fluid silken tunic dresses are devoid of trimmings. She devises her own special forms of jewelry to complement her clothes: leaves of hand-forged brass dipped in 18 karat gold to twine around the body or cascade from the shoulder; beaten brass pendants reminiscent

of the ornaments of Africa, where she lived for several years. Her silk or satin knotted ropes and cords, used as chokers or bracelets, launched the mode for "soft" jewelry and have been copied widely.

During her years in South Africa and Rhodesia, she worked for Vogue and founded a sculpture workshop where African artists could develop skills. She has circled the globe twice, been a discriminating collector of art works and a museum curator. Her showroom loft off Seventh Avenue is filled with sculptures and primitive art works from Asia, the South Pacific, and Africa. In addition to her fashion designing, she is curator of the Lannan Foundation, Palm Beach, a contemporary art museum.



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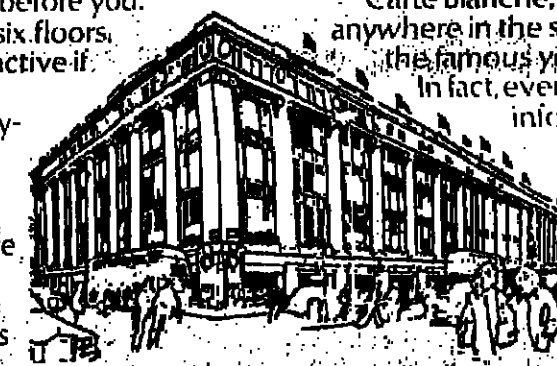
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London's fashion bazaar festooned with variety

Arab women bearing money lend exotic flair; nippy classics in force; lavender Shetlands bloom

By Serena Sinclair
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London
If this spring's tourist to London doesn't find fashion to her taste she had better hit back to her family oil well. It just won't be better, any more varied, anywhere else.

But before (or if) she gives up on London fashion, let her look long and hard. There are shops kept afloat by Arab oil, shops where veiled women try on four John Bates extravaganzas, fall for two, and offer £1,000 in polyethylene-wrapped notes. In these shops you will find the Bates jellabas, of course, for he's always loved this shape. But you will also find the suit he loves more than any other: the rippy classic jacket with sunray-pleat skirt in pepper and salt tweed.

And in the same shops, whose names are whispered about like a litany among Arab women fashion hounds, you'll find the mother-of-pearl pailletted caftan by Roland Klein of Marcel Fenez, the Chinese silk tunic and wide trousers by two American girls for Brown's, the aubergine pleated Grecian goddess dress by Frank Usher.

And there are the shops besieged by weekenders on package shopping trips from Milan. Those are the classic shops where the startling news is a shift of a button on a new Burberry or a new "in" shade in timeless Shetlands: lavender. And even though British designers haven't taken full mileage out of classic British tweeds, you will find them shaped by French and Swedish designers — and re-imported to British shops!

Too, there are shops where women on the move can buy fluid little knit suits by Mary Parrin or exciting all-pleated rainbow Terylene fantasies by Gordon Luke Clarke. Or the perfect restaurant knits with sleek metallic hints by Christian and by Park & Warriner — beautiful knits with tweedy patterns but in shiny viscose yarns making them right by night.

Mary Quant, pioneer of the mini in 1964, has a new one now. Mary's new mini, '77 version, is soft, quite unlike the carved gabardine of yesteryear. She's making them bare, with shoulder straps.

Jean Muir, on the other hand, sticks to her totally independent lengths; her favorite for a ter-dark is 4 inches above the ankle. One hemline just skim kneecaps.

Most London designers stick to around 10 inches or so below the knee. An important top French separates is beating his brow in effort to convince London shops that the trend is toward shorter skirts now. "They won't accept it. Having finally accepted longer length, they reckon now is too soon to change."

Webbing abounds

Devotees of the safari suit, the classic sporty look, will find cotton poplin suits and chunky jackets at all price levels. Among the handsomest are those by Christopher McNeil, now designing for André Peters after an abortive professional stint in Hong Kong.

Webbing abounds, usually emphasizing the dropped shoulder line, and skirts with these outfits are lean, with back kick pleat. Sporty

*Please turn to Page B4



Jean Muir allows independence in skirt length, pleats, and stitches

New spring print scatters bright dots on navy skirt whose pleats are stitched down to hip level. T-shirt and pink suede jacket are skillfully seamed and gathered for a contoured fit. Skirt and jacket are topped off with a white beret. Magenta suede shoes with gold heels and toes designed by Manolo Blahnik.



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WATCH
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FASHION

*London's fashion bazaar

Continued from Page B-8

too are the gray flannel suits by bright, young go-ahead Stephen Marks, who cuts them with short sleeves and pleated skirts in an attempt (surely successful?) to wean the young out of jeans.

Sportive's not for you? All fashion is split between that and the frilly, and London is no exception. Liberty print cottons with deep hem flounces are selling well, and if that sounds like last year you're quite right. One of the

prettiest ways of treating St. Laurent's peasant comes with sheer cotton voile drawstring-neck blouse, same-print poplin flounced skirt, and quilted bolero in cotton twill, again in the same Liberty floral. A practical outfit: Each piece of it has enough bite on its own to brighten a solid skirt, pants, or dress.

Jellabas distinctive

All those Arab shoppers will find plenty of the same shapes they see in the Middle East, for a top favorite in London now is the long loose tunic over straight trousers. Long roomy dresses (caftans, jellabas, whatever) go on forever, but this year's are inclined to come two-piece: A loose poncho in printed chiffon floats over a U-necked full dress. But while you're onto this shape, consider buying that long tunic in an elasticized-top strapless version far newer than a covered-up neck. That way you can use the top as a skirt, too!

Even nearly classic jellabas and caftans have their distinctive designer variations. Janice Wainwright's have bright silk smocking and embroidery all round the hips, while John Bates's mark of the season is thonged edges on his dresses. His continue to be the most flamboyant in the trade.

Stiff fabrics are coming, but very little of London reflects this yet. Department stores report an avalanche of cotton voile and cheesecloth. We're a little weary of these floppy Indian cloths, but Frank Usher has found the practical alternative: an American slubby cotton that needs no ironing, has a bit of synthetic in it, yet looks mildly ethnic as well. They do it in black sundresses personally tested on a Costa Rican winter holiday by designer Anne Brun.

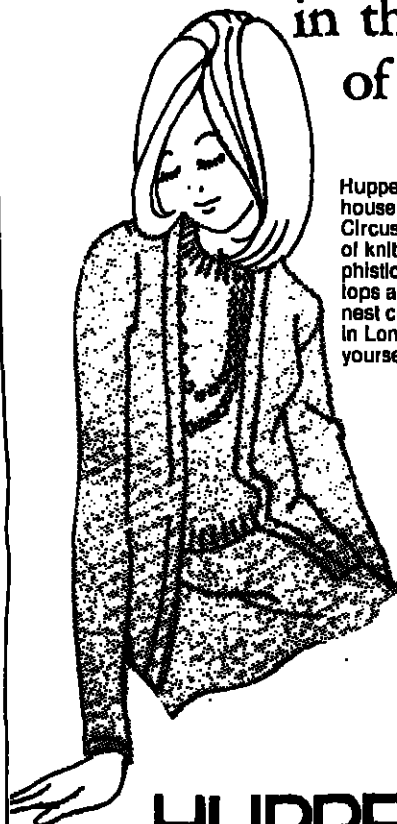
Watch out for the biggest ho-hum dress of the season: the Sonia Rykiel-inspired one with handkerchief point (both in the tunic hem and

in skirt hem). Widespread last summer, even at the £14 level, it has reappeared in yet another batch of floral voiles. While cool, it's also mighty familiar.

The spare jacket, especially blouson, is an item in many collections. An easier, cheaper alternative is the large fringed shawl in the same fabric as dress or skirt. A huge peony print in sapphire, pink, and cream gossamer wool cloth designed by Bernard Nevill makes happy pairing this way, shown by Sujon with cream crêpe de chine blouse.

You can't escape this creamy drawstring-necked blouse. It's almost the signature that unites the whole season. Even Princess Alexandra will be wearing it, on her official visit to Hong Kong in March, with a sleek long skirt and sleeveless jacket in pastel-herringbone pané velvet, designed by Maureen Baker (who did Princess Anne's wedding dress). It's an unfussy way to link up with the post-peasant look.

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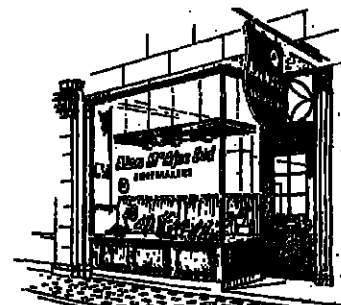


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Sportswear: sharp, clean lines with just a touch of whimsy

By Marilyn Thelen
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Flashes of things to come: see-through bouclé knits and nylon-mesh tops, wraparound sundresses, pencil-slim pants that are meant to be rolled up, toenails painted bright red peeking out from rope-soled sandals, lots of white eyelet, and knits with slubby textures.

It's time to get the feel for spring and summer fashions, and sportswear manufacturers are projecting a sharp, clean silhouette with just a touch of whimsy.

Pendleton Woolen Mills is introducing a new lightweight woolen group from Young Pendleton that will be welcomed by customers in areas where warm weather is slow in arriving.

The collection of eight pieces is being offered in spring green, navy, and a combination mix-check. Six sweaters and shirts combine to work up a wardrobe.

Lightweight wool has long been the province of couture clothing. Now, better sportswear customers can consider buying apparel for certain types of climates that offer an alternative to the wash-and-wear syndrome.

Stephanie K. from Koret of California is offering the larger lady a wardrobe of spring and summer sportswear that she can wear with delight. Summer Sizzlers in denim and knit adapt slimmer silhouettes for the fuller figure. Shoppers will discover knit T-shirts and slacks with those chic industrial zippers, tunic tops with matching tank tops, and Tees with worn appliques.



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Designer Shoes, Saks Fifth Avenue

Halston's strappy sandal for evening

A season for all shoes

Variety the hallmark of spring footwear

By Phyllis Feldkamp
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Will it be low-heeled run-around patent sandals or slinky high-heeled sling-backs with wish-bone straps? Color-piped espadrilles or bright green sneakers?

The shoe is there this spring to fit every look, need, and inclination. And you're going to enjoy wearing it. After slushing around in wet boots during the winter we've been having, buying a new pair of shoes will provide a greater boost to the morale than ever.

Among the spirit-lifters to go with sporty

and play clothes are those ever-loving espadrilles — but with a difference. Some styles combine moccasin vamps with roped wedge heels. Others are ballet treatments. Many have open toes. Killie fringe tongues and wing tips are the news in spectators, but this always popular style can be quite dressed up. Lizard and canvas in a high-heeled ankle-strap slipper with a pink-edged sole, if you please, is a Dior version of the spectator.

American designers, on the heels of the Anne Klein organization's successful entry into the shoe market, are producing footwear en masse. Halston has licensed Garofalo to make his utterly simple flats, pumps, and sandals.

He has even transferred his famed asymmetrical V neckline to the throat of a new kid pump.

Geoffrey Beene, Calvin Klein, and Ralph Lauren are some of the others who have gone into shoes, as they say.

Rope used as strapping for wedged mules, pewter, bronze, and lucite employed in strappy braiding or in clear see-through treatments, and plenty of color are some of the innovations the designers have come up with.

Open and bare, closed and conservative, water-thin heeled, happy medium, or high and graceful — they are all on the market. It's a bumper year for shoe style variety.

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Everything spring has to say is at all Lord & Taylor stores.

Something new in rainwear

The old trenchcoat: Is it really all wet?

By Marilyn Thelen
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Portland, Oregon
Forever, it seems, the trench coat has been the thing to wear on rainy days. But from the fashion world some exciting alternatives for both men and women are coming forth.

White Stag on the West Coast introduces "Water Works," a four-part lineup of coats using fabrics in young innovative designs. Since rain has its own slippery, shiny look, the Water Works garb joins forces with mother nature, using a metallic polyurethane fabric, nylon crepe and slicker cloth, plus a poplin, for more traditional interpretations.

The styles reflect an understanding of what

the function of this type of garment is all about. Those of us who live in temperate climates need coats that are lightweight, have room for bulky sweaters or jackets underneath, and still do the job of keeping us dry and warm.

But many women today are looking for raincoats with up-tempo styling — fun fabrics that do not cost an arm and a leg — so that they can be tossed out for something new the following season.

Men, too, are making some demands. Being more aware of their total silhouette, men have been moving away from the gabardine and tweed overcoat into leaner, often belted styles.

"Splash" is a new label and division of Forecaster that will be introducing a small collec-

tion for spring (to be expanded for fall) of good-looking melton and a longer, hooded coat in poplin.

Forecaster calls the line "coats for men who never would wear a coat." Their designs include pockets for wallets (when suit pants are too tight to accommodate them), turnbuckle closures, and tunnel belts.

Umbrellas are becoming a fashionable accessory, reminiscent of the days when parasols were made to match every outfit that a woman wore. And they have gone unisex, too: Madras plaids, checks, and stripes sell equally well to both men and women.

Improvements in design include a shoulder strap built into the handle and a travel umbrella that shrinks to 13 inches.

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Patterns of springtime in children's clothes

By Connie Nordahl
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

It's time to sew for spring and summer, and the pattern books are offering many new looks for children's clothes.

From Simplicity comes the "Jiffy" top with large, open sleeves and square neckline (7831, sizes 7-14). Make it in a floral print and trim it with lace, or omit the lace and finish the bottom and sleeves with a handkerchief hem. Mother can make herself a matching top with pattern number 7569. This top looks great over jeans.

Pantskirts, or culottes, are big fashion news. Simplicity's 7806 (sizes 7-14) for a pantskirt includes a buttoned and belted sleeveless top with contrasting patch pockets, to be worn over a turtleneck sweater, and straightleg pants. McCall's also shows culottes (5418, sizes 7-14) with a detachable bib and a blouse.

Butterick again offers charming fashions from Betsey Johnson. A perennial favorite is the sailor dress (5280, sizes 3-6x). This pattern features long sleeves, and it can be made as a top with pants also. Betsey Johnson clothes the bigger girl in an ensemble of tab-front top with long sleeves, vest, skirt, culottes, and pants (5281, sizes 7-14). She has designed for the pre-schooler Raggedy Ann look-alikes: dress, pinafore, bloomers, and handkerchief (5279, sizes 2-6).

Also from Butterick is a children's jumpsuit (5223, sizes 2-6), zipped up the front and elasticized at the wrist. Make it in a

solid color with contrasting front yoke and trim on the front hip-level pockets. Great fashion for the active boy or girl.

Turn to McCall's for your older daughter's jumpsuit (5422, girls' sizes 7-14; young junior/teen sizes 9-14). This pattern offers three sleeve variations: long, short, or without. It zips up the front, has an elasticized waist, and has topstitched pockets with diagonal opening. The pattern also includes a visored cap and a lesson sheet on curved seaming.

McCall's also offers a wrap jacket and pants (5405) in a range of sizes from 4 to 14. The jacket front is finished with a topstitched band, coordinating bands on the short sleeves, or a turned-up cuff on three-quarter sleeves. It's unlined and tied with a belt. Make it warm in quilted fabric, or in a lighter weight to wear stylishly over sweaters. Mother's matching pattern is 5404.

In the Little Vogue collection is an ensemble pattern to make classic clothes for younger boys and girls (1594, sizes 3-6x). The blazer jacket is lined and has patch pockets and center back vent. The buttoned vest is also lined and has a V-neckline. The front-wrapped skirt is pleated to a waistband elasticized in back. The shorts and pants have a front-bulleted waistband, slanted front pockets, and topstitching.

Little Vogue's children's coat (1595, sizes 3-6x) is a classic double-breasted style with notched collar, wide lapels, welt pockets, and a back-buttoned belt.

Round out the spring and summer wardrobe with an A-line dress from Stretch & Sew (pattern 910 for sizes 2-7; pattern 915 for sizes 8-12).



Children's jumpsuit by Butterick 5223

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Helen Rose (l) and Mary Martin (r)

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Twinkle twinkle little stars...

By Wanda Henderson
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Palm Springs, California

Designer to the stars, Helen Rose's creative talents kept her at the pinnacle of Hollywood and MGM for 28 years. She is now on permanent location in this sequined sandpile.

Surrounded by a photo gallery which features Susan Hayward, Lauren Bacall, Elizabeth Taylor, and Lena Horne, she is not modest about her 11 nominations and pair of Oscars earned for "I'll Cry Tomorrow" and "The Bad and the Beautiful." She reflects happily on the extravaganzas she created for the Ice Follies years and the 15 spring and fall seasons spent establishing a successful haute couture fan club.

However, if it came to a choice between the coveted statues and her old typewriter, the latter would win hands down.

Author Helen Rose's first book, "Just Make Them Beautiful" (Dennis-Landman Press) is out this winter. Louis B. Mayer's MGM inspired the title for her autobiography of Hollywood's Golden Era. It is a colorful flashback to the film colony's dazzling screen stealers. Chapters are laced with intriguing excerpts.

"What could designer Rose do to turn Marilyn Monroe into glamor queen, not a sex symbol. . . . What happened when rector Richard Brooks saw 'Liz the Cat' in that now-famous pink satin and lace slip, an LBR original. . . . A Lana Turner too restless for fittings, and not too tired to confide. . . . Grace Kelly planning the wedding gown she would wear. Her Serene Highness Princess Grace de Monaco, in real life, not fantasy. . . ."

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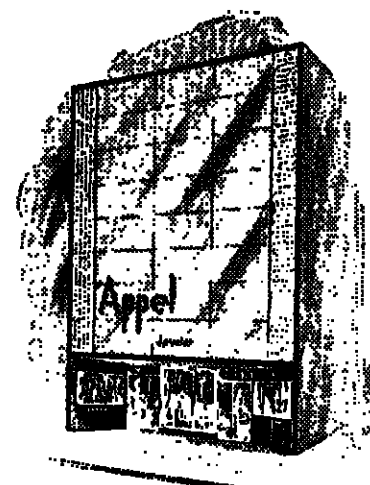


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Continued from preceding page

"Just Make Them Beautiful" is just that, which prompted us to ask how she could have written a book about the toughest of careers and not bared a claw?

Helen Rose's gentle brown eyes became thoughtful. "Temperament! I was surrounded by it!" she said. "Survival? The best lesson I learned was patience — to not force my opinion, to listen, edit, and then stand firm."

She also has vivid memories of her childhood in Chicago's Roaring '20s; the tears, traumas, and backaches of a teen-ager earning 37½ cents an hour sewing skimpy costumes for gaudy

showgirls. She has not forgotten the devotion of a mother who wanted art school for her Helen and a practical father who insisted that she "take something to make a living," like learning to type.

Has it been easy to give up the limelight and all that goes with a designer-to-the-stars billing?

"My ambition was not to hang on but to set other goals," she replied. "I have always been a frustrated writer and avid talent scout." She spoke of two of her discoveries, Paço Maciliss and Donna Peterson: "These bright, gifted artists know the importance of going up the ladder rung by rung. Fast runners don't last."

What personality do you think is best dressed today? Barbara Walters. . . her on-camera look is good and always softened by a touch of the feminine.

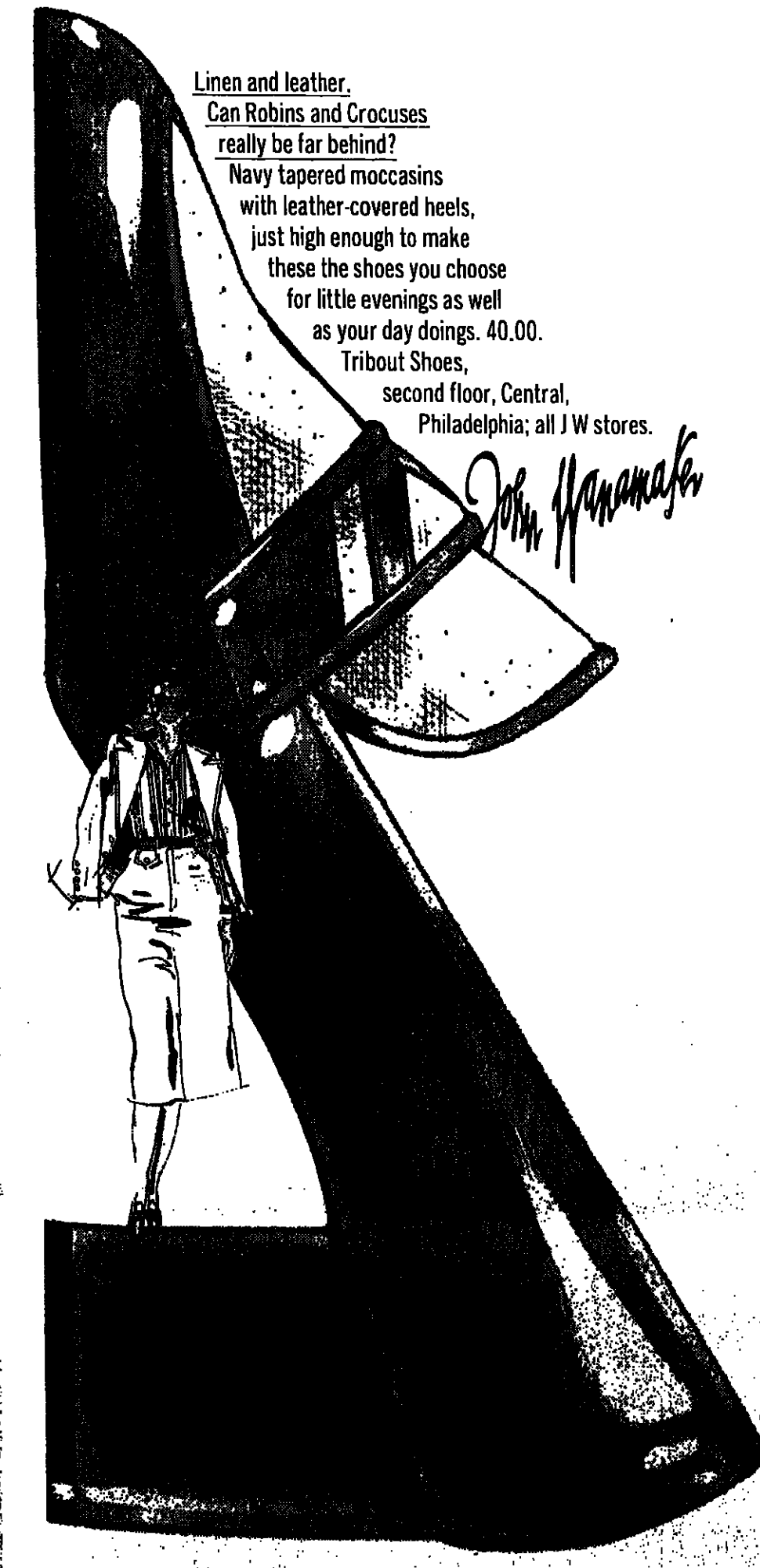
Favorite designer? Calanos! He does not need gimmicks.

Current fashion trends and influences?

The biggest fashion put-on today is The Fantasy. Halston, Saint Laurent, Valentino, are simply recycling Ann Blyth in "The Student Prince" and Lana Turner in "The Merry Widow."

Any suggestions for First Lady Rosalynn Carter?

Slay as she is! She has taste and dignity, qualities that are natural and individual. I hope at the end of four years she will not be a plastic copy of former first ladies, but still a spirited young woman gracefully striding down Pennsylvania Avenue, hair blowing free, not dictated to by the self-styled fashion powers that be.



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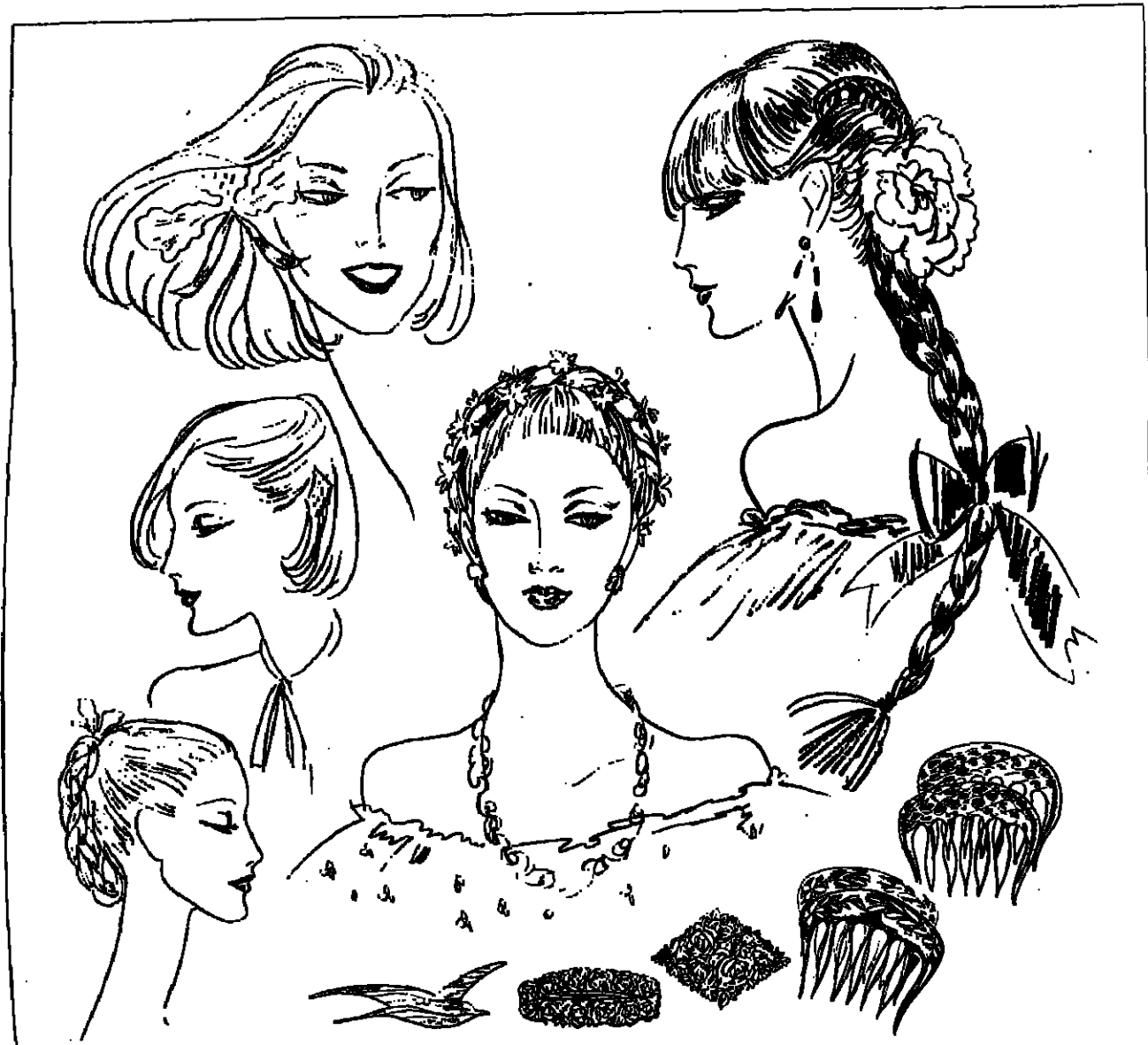


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Accessories for head and hair add extra flair to wardrobes

By Phyllis Feldkamp
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
Bows, barrettes, bobby pins, and braids. Side combs and flowers, too.

Accessorizing has gone to the head. The undressed hairdo, no matter how beautiful the cut and the style, is going to look somewhat bare unless you add a special touch, at least now and then, this spring and summer.

Happily, the hair ornament is not the kind of accessory (like a really good handbag) that is going to shatter your budget. This is not to say that you cannot spend a lot on a hand-carved antique comb or a fresh camellia or the handsome sterling silver side comb by Angela Cummings (\$50 plus tax) in the Tiffany catalog because you can.

But items like mock tortoise barrettes or bright colored plastic topped bobby pins cost only from \$1.50 to \$5 a pair in the department stores. Ten cent stores sell sets of combs for less (attach your own picot-edged ribbon bow or fabric flower).

Ribbons, flowers, et al have been turning up on heads with progressive frequency lately, but it took that big-time generator of fashion, Yves Saint Laurent, to set the

dressed-up head vogue in motion. He has been dividing the most imaginative ornamental hair arrangements: chignons twisted with silk flowers anchored to satin bows (with sometimes a matching ribbon tied with a bow around the neck as a choker). Also plaits braided with colored ribbons that pick up the red, the green, the yellow, or the bright blue in the costume. Knots of flowers, attached to a chignon, or intertwined with a long pigtail is another Saint Laurent evening fantasy look.

Combs or barrettes can be worn singly or in tandem, with two placed together on one side of the head or each side, to pull the hair back from the temples.

Accessorizing goes to the head in spring and summer of '77

Hair ornaments sketched here include designs by such well-known fashion experts as Yves Saint Laurent and Hollie Harp. They include: (top l to r) fresh orchid and long braid with rose

and bow; (center l to r) barrette and halo of daisies; (bottom l to r) gardenia in hair with braid and selection of barrettes and combs, reminiscent of the 1920s and 1930s.

Blouson tops, full dresses in Canada

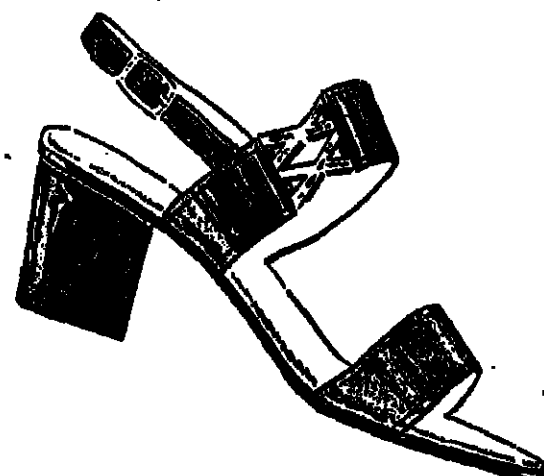
By Margaret Ness
Special to

The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto
The major Canadian silhouettes are the big blouson top with straight pants and variations of a soft full dress, slightly cinched at the waist. Popular designer Hugh Garber, who has moved from Montreal to Toronto to design for a new manufacturer, showed wearable slim (between pencil and full) dresses in his contemporary classic collection. His suits included a white piped canvas with a black top and a cotton with a vivid green top, narrow vertical striped skirt, and a wildly wide striped open coat-jacket.

While the combination of black and white are the topcolor favorites. Pure black is followed by reds. Leo Chevalier even combined all three in red and deeper black bandings at the neckline of a long white jersey gown for Brooks of Montreal. For coats, Sterling Cloak of Winnipeg featured black with lots of detailing such as top stitching, tucks, and intricate pleating. Neutrals are ecru, eggshell, cream.

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Palm Springs — what to wear, when and where

'Survival guide' for women stranded in a desert oasis

By Wanda Henderson
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Palm Springs, California
Californians are avid, uninhibited sightseers. No exception, we valleyites in the San Fernando, cannot wait for our variety of aurora borealis. The minute the spray-can icicles are washed off the sliding glass doors, we make a run for wild-flower country — Palm Springs and its sun satellites, Rancho Mirage, Palm Desert.

The desert has a special claim on spring and celebrates it with a wild-flower explosion of fashions. The snow atop San Jacinto Peak had not kept vivid colors from popping up in the

stylish window boxes along El Paseo, a new fashion oasis in Palm Desert.

Sunglasses are needed! White, clear, and bright splashes across this sequined sandpile. Indian blues — turquoise to cactus green — come up strong along with coral and an intriguing tile red. Sand-beige and adobe brown mix with mauve and acacia yellow, shaded just enough to complement tawny skins. Desert people love to show off their tan, so it is time for bare shoulders and bare legs.

If Jim Moyer of Moyer's Foyer has his say, the short skirt, wrapped styles or pleated, topped by the soft, silk shirt and pastel blazer, will replace the pantsuit, a desert perennial.

"Street lengths are long overdue — it is a look that is neat, feminine," the transplanted New Yorker contends. "I long to see women look like women again."

Palm Springs has not changed. Only the tranquil sand dunes have gone condominium. Date shakes have been supplemented

by yogurt and orange wedges, but landmark merchant, Hawaii's gift to Palm Drive, Waltham Clarke's place in the sun, continues to bloom with hibiscus aloha shirts. Stop-n-go bright jogging togs and tennis briefs share sidewalk room with marmos.

Cashmere is in precious demand. Linen, sheer-as-handkerchief cotton, and silk reach a new high in the spring that has already arrived. No matter, that they do not carry the wash-dry label, this desert best dresser definitely is back to nature fabrics.

Phyllis Hoyt fills her Cabale Caciuel trunk with imports. Soft, light-as-air knits in 100 percent wool are competing with silk-like French polyester for her on-the-go followers.

Sandy trails of the Indian Lands no longer are remote. Mesquite and tumbleweed are hemmed in 10-speed Rolls and skate boards. Fashion Fantasy? Fashion Fact. The Springstealers have always had it. "Gypsies," "maharensis," "merry widows," continue to decorate the style scene. Plush, peasant dresses, full-skirted, shirred and flounced, are paired with bare-shoulder bodices, espadrilles, brilliant kerchiefs, sunshade straw skimmers. Tiny, vivid, flower prints which appear on darker backgrounds, take this carefree look into romantic, nighttime dressup and are seen in cotton, silk, and chailis.

The biggest surprise in this keep-cool spa is the continued popularity of Ultra Suede. In demand in all shades, shapes, and sizes it is wrapped skirts and westcoats for daytime, and pantsuits and long jumpers come time to party hop. "Colors are so yummy we don't care if it doesn't breathe," seems to explain the ultra success.

Natives are still loyal to their investment, the precious Indian squash blossoms and silver conchos. But gold has been discovered in the sand dunes this spring. The handsome, sleek designed rings, set with free-form stones — jade, turquoise, and coral — with gauntlet-wide gold bracelets in matching pairs cannot be called "costume jewelry." They are collector originals and not ransom priced along the Paseo trail.

The real discovery is the perfect little black dinner dress. It is dance length, chiffon, gently flared, and serenely elegant. It is the best reason that pearls are back.

Along Simola and Hope thoroughfares, the pace is slower during the sunshine hours. Old-timers and newcomers hope to catch a glimpse of a Ford pulling in. Desert nights are decked out time with the sports set strolling across country-club green pastures to compare handicaps and to socialize. This calls for the sweater, preferably blouson, the poncho or shawl.

Exotics aplenty and the desert often makes a dramatic entrance. Gossamer silk is richly patterned in antique gold, turquoise and claret colors. Mosaic, Persian prints make this a glowing silhouette, perfect for a Desert Museum Sculpture Garden reception or romantic dining at the now inn, Melvin's Ingleside (Garbo slept here).

What has happened to denim? It continues to attract a young following. However, sassy clothes ponies have hung up their rhinestone wrangler duds and are promenading in full-skirted, square-dance denims, alemaning in polished gingham and eyelet embroideries, with a slightly southern accent.

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Givenchy's silk organza evening dress

Forget the miniskirt

Paris full of 'peasants' (with a touch of silk)

By Margaret de Miraval
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Paris The age-old question of hem lengths created a lot of fanfare during the recent Paris couture collections, but the much touted comeback of the mini never came off. It was strictly all noise and no show except for Cardin's nymph dresses, his blouson tunics, and a handful of knee-length models at Christian Dior.

The classic Chanel skirts just below the knees have weathered all storms in the past few decades and these lengths still seem timely along with slightly longer lengths at the top of the calf. What is new is the return of the short evening dress scaled anywhere from knees to midcalf. Dior does some marvelous ones in printed chiffon with Turkish hemline, strapless decollete, and an enormous scarf of the same fabric knotted round the throat and speared with a flower. Givenchy's short formal gowns underline the return to stiffer fabrics for late-day wear featuring A-line dresses in black taffeta or silk gazar with high waistline and ruched skirt.

Paris is still rampant with gypsies, peasants, milkmaids, and even a flashback to Victoriana. Following the ready-to-wear last October, the streets are going to be more ethnic than ever. In fact, an itinerant band of authentic gypsies who wander round the Left Bank reading palms and telling fortunes are so disgusted by all their imitators that they have shed their long swirly skirts, scarves, and hoop earrings

in favor of tailored slacks.

The new prototype silhouette is full with a big skirt gathered or pleated beneath a snug waistline and soft top. There are all sorts of double skirts, hemline flounces, old-fashioned dust ruffles, and lingerie petticoats. Jean Francois Rabay, the Belgian designer at Lanvin, shows charming little apron skirts in quilted cottons which untie and become a cape tossed round the shoulders.

Stylized influence evolves in Hanae Mori's new Paris collection. The gentle, soft-spoken Japanese designer who already owns 40 boutiques in Japan and two in New York is inaugurating her own Paris couture house this season, the first new high fashion firm to open here in the past five years.

In the majority of her fabrics, Madame Mori makes decorative use of delicate watercolor pastels, chiffons or etched and scrolled patterns in such somber hues as black, gray, and white.

Much of her styling is a happy blend of Oriental and Occidental silhouettes with a special penchant for the deep-cut kimono sleeves which have also turned up in other Paris collections this season.

Pleats and ruffles are fearfully overworked. Pleats come in every guise: knife, sunray, and fine pin tuck or machine pleats employed for ruffled collars, edging decolletes, and marking the widening tiers of skirts.

Waist and necklines are in the limelight with sashes, cummerbunds, and corselets bearing wide romantic decolletes.

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Spring look San Francisco style: oval shape, cottons, muted colors

By Evelyn Radcliffe
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

What a San Francisco fashion authority says is right for spring is worth listening to, even when her listeners are all considered fashion authorities themselves.

Pat Kennedy, the bright young fashion director for Emporium Stores in northern California, shared her view of spring '77 styles and how they relate to San Francisco women, at a meeting of Fashion Group, Inc., an international organization of executive women in the fashion industry.

"The ethnic influence appearing in fashion is difficult to pinpoint to an exact country, but the overall mood is a mixing of peasant cultures," Pat told her audience. "This is achieved with a silhouette, fabric, an assortment of colors, and/or the addition of an accessory."

Tube and oval shapes

The tube look will continue but will be rivaled by the oval shape, sometimes called the bubble silhouette. This look is achieved via the blouse, the full blouse, gathered at the waistline or on or below the hips.

This drawstring effect, seen in many sun dresses and tunics makes skirt lengths optional — just pull the string tighter and hike up the skirt, or loosen it and let the skirt down. The dominant skirt length, Pat says, covers the knee.

The outstanding fabric for spring is cotton, interpreted in many ways. Textures are important, like piqué, waffle stitch, fish-net mesh, eyelet, and terry. Also, the heavy gauges like

chino, twill and drill, denim, corduroy, and poplin. Among the lightweights are gauze (not wrinkled), voile, and jersey. Stripes and florals (extremely small or extremely large), border patterns, and jungle prints are making their appearance.

Softer colors

The otherwise bright primary colors look as though they have been lightly dusted with chalk to give a softer look. Conversely, whites are barely tinted for a light pastel look, appearing as pale beige, pale pink, blue, green, lavender, gray, and yellow.

"Never alternatives to the snug T-shirt," says Pat, "are tops that are big and easy, in light, airy fabrics, which can be belted or bloused, or worn loose." Sleeves flutter or puff into big balloon shapes gathered at the wrist. Many of these big tops are worn with shorts as well as slim, shaped pants.

Some of the major folkloric influences are: soft full skirts that are tiered or ruffled or just drapery; hemlines that range from the knee to the floor; South Sea island inspired use of large pieces of fabric that can be wrapped into skirts, tops, or dresses; African prints; peasant details like ribbons, embroidery, tiers, gathers, drawstrings, ruffles, and lace.

Reinterpreting classics

"The classical elements of dressing are too strongly entrenched in the California woman's wardrobe to suddenly disappear," Pat says. "Designers have been smart enough to reinterpret, so that silhouettes have been softened and relaxed and do not appear as structured. Important pieces are soft, unlined blazers; loose, smocklike jackets; easy trousers; fuller skirts; and body vests."



Photo by Ray Porter

Lace-up corselet vest by Don Sayres for Gamut

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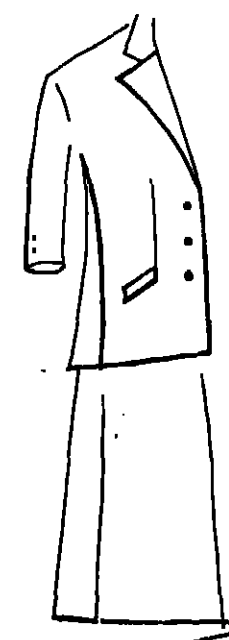
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Do-it-yourself course helps home sewers

By Connie Nordahl
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

"You can make it. We will show you how."

Such is the motto of Stretch & Sew, a company that comes to the aid of home sewers through its franchised and company stores across the United States and Canada. It also offers a basic sewing course.

An avid home sewer, I bought a pattern for a turtle-neck sweater, a kit of sweater fabric pieces with finished edges, and the course book.

Because of adjustments for looser fit and longer sleeves, tracing the pattern took much time; but once the pieces were cut the sweater was sewn together in about two hours. It is an excellent fitting sweater.

This project introduced me to the various patterns available. Each is a master from which several sizes can be made. This is especially helpful when sewing for children who are two or three sizes apart. The correct pattern size is traced onto a see-through pattern fabric, and these pieces can be used many times without tearing, as tissue-paper patterns do. I have used my permanent sweaters pattern two other times.

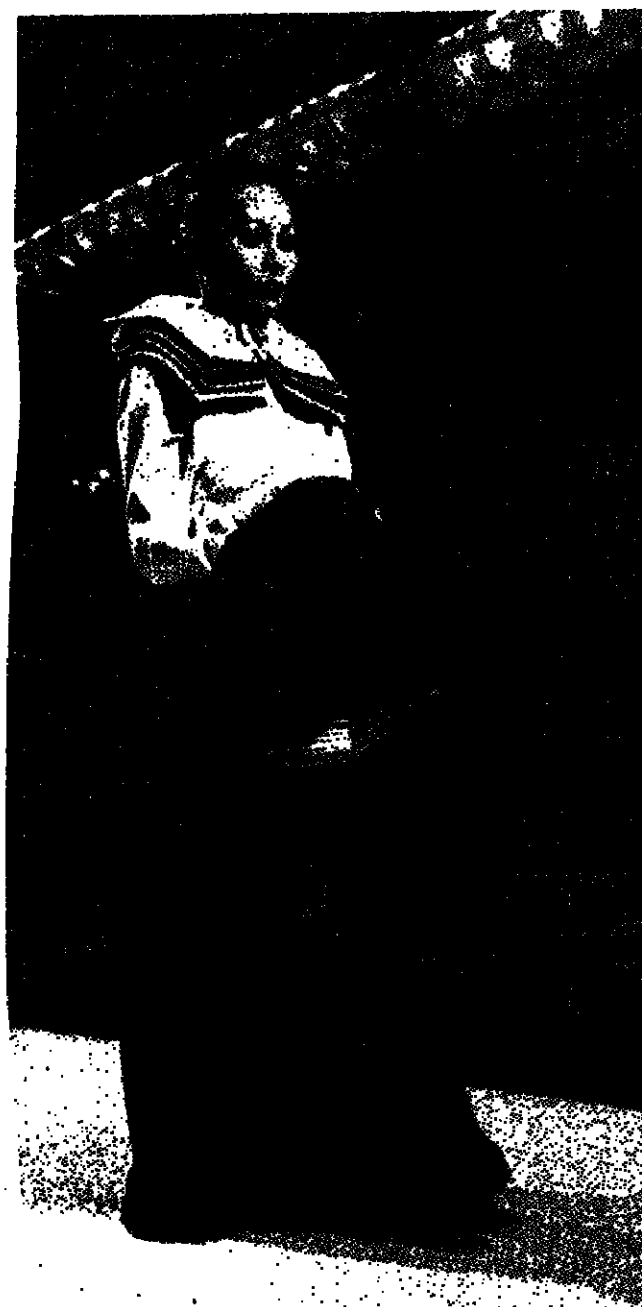


Photo by Logan Bentley Lessona

Capucci's evening gown with multi-layered collar

Right out of 'Flying Down to Rio'

Italian dress styles burst into color

By Logan Bentley Lessona
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Rome
In a gesture that seemed calculated to cheer up spirits depressed by the austere economic situation in Italy and bolster the sagging image of the high fashion industry, designers have turned loose a kaleidoscope of color and kilometers of brightly printed fabrics.

Many of the dresses in the spring collections were straight out of "Flying Down to Rio," with the hips tightly wrapped before bursting out into skirts with row upon row of wide ruffles, some edged in satin, reaching to ankle length. The models' hair was pulled straight back and trimmed at the crown with exotic flowers or clusters of fruit, then the thick tresses fanned out, hanging to the middle of the back. This was the look at Barocco, and many of the dresses were in silk organza printed in a riot of colored flowers: pink, blue, yellow, and lavender. Another series was all in black and white.

Every season the Italian fabric manufacturers seem to do themselves one better, coming up with even more delicate, complicated, and multi-hued prints. The Italian fabrics are, in fact, so imaginative and exquisite that some lazy designers just send out a model loosely draped in fabric with yards of the glorious stuff billowing out behind. Most of the French couture depends on the Italian production, and here we get to the point of what has become a very sticky situation.

What's wrong with the Italian fashion industry today is in a way a microcosm of what is wrong with Italy in general, and to live here and see what is happening to this country is not a very pleasant thing. When I first saw the Italian collections, in

1963, the industry was at its peak, and in the words of Orlandi venerable buyer Sidney Gittler, "really giving the French a run for their money." But, as he pointed out to me last year, "they blew it," and how this came about tells a lot about what happened to Italy.

In 1963 there was no real ready-to-wear industry in Italy and the high-fashion collections were shown in Florence, at the Palazzo Pitti. It was glamorous, it was exciting. It made sense. All the big American buyers came, they spent money, and everybody was happy. But then the Florentines and the Romans squabbled, and it was decided that the high-fashion collections would move to Rome and the "boutique" and ready-to-wear collections that were beginning to develop would continue to show in Florence, but at a different time of the year.

There are a lot of people in Italy with a lot of talent who work very hard but sometimes it seems that they are really self-destructive. And so it happened with the fashion industry. The ranks of the high-fashion houses began to dwindle, and in the meantime some of the Milan ready-to-wear houses decided they didn't want to go to Florence any more. So now we have (twice a year) the high-fashion collections showing for the season beginning in two months, the Florence shows for the season beginning in six months, the Milan shows then, and the large mass manufacturers show in Turin.

Do the ready-to-wear clothes reflect what the high-fashion designers are showing? Of course not; if anything, it's the reverse. The French have succeeded by concentrating everything in Paris, and by running a very tight ship with the Chambre Syndicale de Couture. The Italian government is trying to help the fashion industry, but of the money that is allocated very little actually ends up at its destination.



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Femininity the keynote now

Dressing for evening calls for a real change

By Betty Taylor
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

The heroic little outfit that went to the office all day and then nonstop out to dinner at night, has lost pre-eminence.

Disco dressing, or dressing generally for after five, is achieved in a multiplicity of ways, all distinctive from daytime dressing, and usually in fabrics of natural fibers: pure silks, 100 percent wools, raw silks, chiffons, taffetas, eyelets, laces, crepes de chine.

The favored natural fibers have to be professionally dry cleaned, but that doesn't appear to have slowed their renaissance: There are always those who are willing to polish sterling silver rather than set a table with stainless steel. Especially at night.

Scarf dresses, fantasy clothes, harem pants, caftans, modified peasant outfits, and even the very fitted, feminine tailored suits all have their place on the night scene.

Little spaghetti straps, cup sleeves, plunging V necklines, huggy pants fitted in back, bouffant skirts, are being shown by such houses as Judd, P. J. Walsh, Design Community, Brigitte Freed, Carol Horne, Cygne, the H Company of Singapore. But they hardly speak with a single voice. Manufacturers are trying to give as much choice in evening wear as they have in the past in sportswear and daytime apparel.

A pervasive moderation is their salient unanimity. There's less fabric than there was in last year's panoply of peasantry. Ethnic ideas are watered down, with only the essence retained: a mandarin collar or kimono sleeve here, a gypsy blouse or a Tahitian-style bare shoulder there. Blouson tops and caftans have less fabric in them: cossack tops are cinched in at the waist. Harem pants are tucked into tie-up espadrilles; draw-string pants are more fitted.

The result is more practical, more versatile, more classic — emphatically feminine. A size 12 can wear it without seeming to be swathed in fabric. Even the three-piece pantsuit, if raw silk, low cut, and very fitted, is romantic.

"We're going back to an era in which women were women and young ladies," says Buffy Antolini of Halston.

Though there's not so much layering this spring, the two and three-piece outfit survives by virtue of its versatility. A jumpsuit effect is achieved with two pieces, to give each coordinate a better fit and the option to be used independently as well as together. Soft handpainted tops in sheer fabrics abound, but separates are less apt to be color coordinated than they once were, so effective pairing becomes more creative, more challenging.

Predictably, footwear for this neo-classicism, neo-romanticism takes a giant step away from anything clunky. The lighter look endorses sandals: ankle straps, espadrilles, wedged sling backs, in silver, gold, caramel tones.



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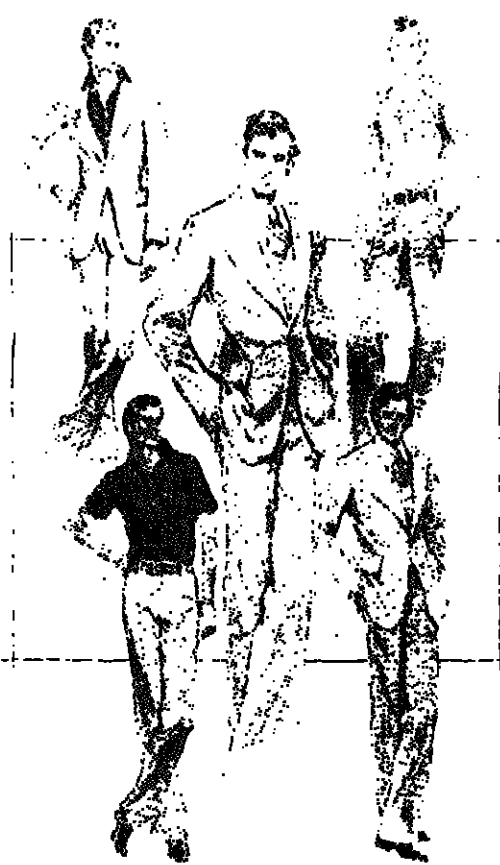
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Other Chicago favorites this spring seen around town, but not illustrated here, include a three piece silk ensemble by Judd and white silk pants paired with a hand embroidered silk blouse by Assemblage. On the accessories scene, purses are apt to be straw clutches in a variety of colors or little hand painted silk bags on a silk cord. Suspended from one shoulder, across to the opposite hip, catenay-style, they are at home with silk dresses or most gay ethnic apparel.

French children have eye for clothes

Major designers compete for youngsters' favors

By Margaret de Miraval
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

French children are heard as well as seen when it comes to questions of attire. The birth rate may be dropping but more money is being spent than ever to outfit the kids, and Mama is no longer the sole arbiter of what Jean-Pierre and Marie-France are wearing. Until a few years ago the small fry trotted meekly off to school in a traditional black cotton pinafore worn to protect their clothes. Nowadays most children beg to go shopping with their mothers and develop definite fashion opinions from the age of six up. They like to appraise and experiment with new styles but usually settle for something that is a carbon copy of what a best friend wears and disdain anything too eccentric that might raise hoots of laughter in the school yard.

A new magazine devoted to children features a test based on the difference in taste between parents and their offspring. Paper doll cutouts come with a choice of three outfits for a boy and three for a girl, and everyone takes a turn selecting the clothes for specific occasions.

Buyers flock to salon

A professional salon for children's wear, held twice a year in Paris, attracts up to 17,000 buyers from all over Europe. Notwithstanding prices, which have risen from 10 to 15 percent in the past year, the most recent salon for spring and summer showed a 36 percent increase in attendance.

Top couture designers, as well as leading ready-to-wear manufacturers of adult clothing, are aware that children's wear is an extremely lucrative field. A woman may update her wardrobe from season to season with a few new purchases, but the little darlings grow faster than Jack's beanstalk and seem to need an entire new wardrobe every six months. The jeans that were carefully purchased a size too large last summer are suddenly a size too small today.

Pierre Cardin and Christian Dior were among the early leaders in children's wear, and their prices are frequently just a fraction less than what Mama is going to pay for a sweater or pair of gloves which, at least, she is not going to outgrow. Baby Dior, the infants shop in the famous compound on the Avenue Montaigne, is about the most fashionable place in town to spend a horrendous amount of money for any human being under one year of age. If price is no object, high fashion obviously begins in the cradle with crib linens, bibs, and robes, all in a froth of lace and embroidery. The average price at Dior for a small child's dress is around \$100.

On the plus side, it's obvious that the general



Flower girl by Yvelaine

scope of children's wear is more confined and tends to compensate for the alarming way off-spring grow. The activities of kindergarten and grade-school children are not defined in specific categories requiring clothes for town and country, travel and resort, day and evening. Poor little Junior wears his jeans day in and day out, summer and winter, until he outgrows them. He may, however, dress up a bit for a birthday party or a "goûter" on Wednesday afternoon when school is closed.

Three trends currently dominate the scene and often follow close on the heels of adult fashions. The first is functional sportswear that traces its origins to athletic gear — training and warm-up suits, ideas pinched from camping, fishing, hiking, and mountain-climbing attire. Other important themes are the sweatshirts and blouses, tunics and battle jackets styled with practical multiple pockets, big buttons, or large industrial zips that most beginners can manage without too much help.

Folklore, ethnic look

Second, folklore and ethnic looks have filtered down through grade-school ages: lederhosen with overall straps for the boys, ruffled pinafores or Heidi dresses for the girls.

The last trend is nostalgia: a flashback to the 18th-century romantics, with ruffled dresses worn with long white stockings and flat-heeled Mary Jane shoes. Eyelet embroidery is everywhere, edging petticoats, collars, and sleeves, while the lingerie dresses are trimmed with hand or machine embroidery.

The color spectrum is generally light and bright, although several influential designers insist that black looks sensational on small children, and that no one over the age of 12 should wear it, especially not close to the face. Romantics, and "Little Women" right out of Louisa May Alcott, wear lots of white, frothed with frills, while strong colors come through in the sportswear adaptations for school and play.

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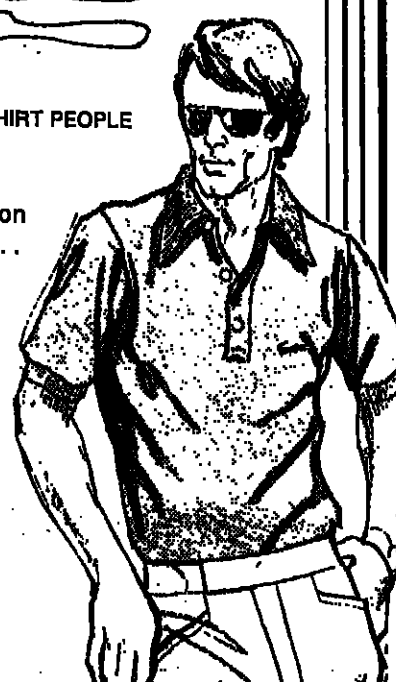


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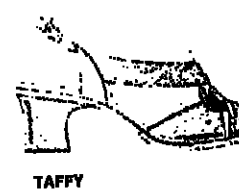


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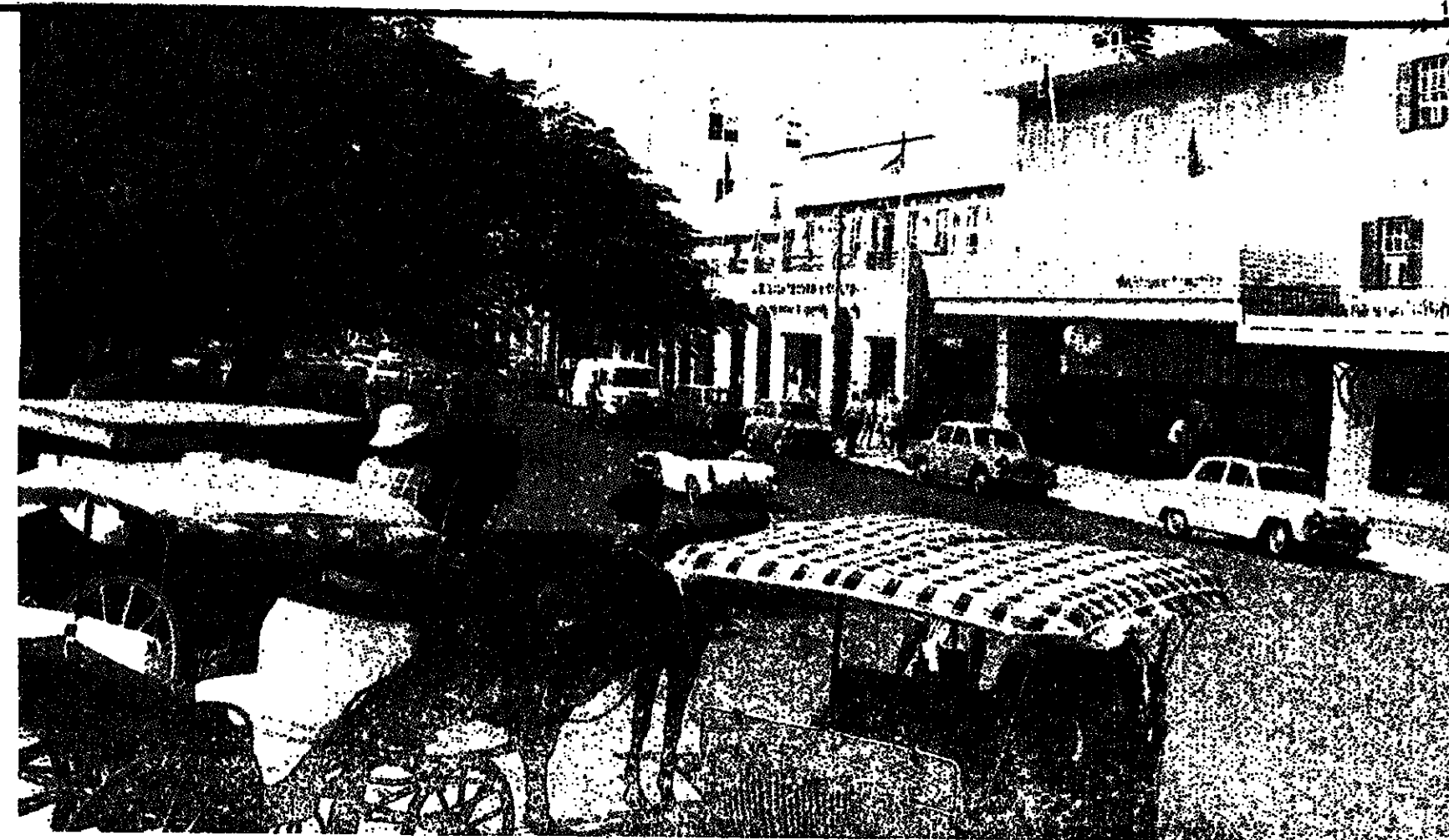
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Horse-drawn carriages await passengers amid prim pastel business buildings on the main street in Bermuda's capital, Hamilton

that the breadth of support for it is difficult to measure. One long-time member of the party — although reluctant to talk on the road about independence — concedes that it is no longer a question of whether it will come "when."

Independence issue

Meanwhile, Sir Edwin Leather, the colony's premier, says that the government now has a mandate to study the question of independence and assess its advantages and disadvantages. In line with the Governor's promise to Parliament late last year, it is expected a bipartisan commission will produce a "green paper" on the issue — which will be the basis for parliamentary debate.

Independence has spurred controversy among Bermudians for almost a decade. The recently black Progressive Labor Party (PLP) fought and lost the national elections in 1968 and 1972, partially on this issue.

But May, however, when PLP (which has controlled the government) played down the issue, it made its greatest gains. Now UBP advocates, who previously held clear-cut stances in both the House and the Assembly, have had their control curtailed. And the all-white reigning party holds but a 55 percent to 45 percent edge over its black opponents.

Some observers here believe that the next elections in Bermuda, which will be in 1981 or before, will settle the matter of independence, if the issue is not resolved by that time.

Meanwhile, informal debate mounts not only whether independence would be beneficial to Bermuda but over what form it should take.

Key question

Time resident David White is editor of the weekly newspaper Royal Gazette and is at the helm of the opposition to independence. He is particularly concerned over the prospective costs of national representation should Bermuda sever ties with Great Britain. Some estimates

show that the fiscal burden of maintaining diplomatic offices overseas — and perhaps an ambassador to the United Nations — could run to \$6 million annually.

Proponents of independence, on the other hand, heavily stress what some term "emotional" issues of national identity and pride in advocating the cutting of apron strings to Britain. "We constantly hear: 'A man is not a man unless he is independent,'" explains Mr. White.

An alternative to outright independence would be associated statehood with either Canada or Great Britain. With this, Bermuda might still be able to be represented abroad by a large power. However, as of now, there is no strong indication that Canada — much less Britain — is interested in fostering this type of arrangement.

Voiced less often and usually not seriously is the possibility that Bermuda might someday become part of the United States. "If Puerto Rico is being considered, why not us?" asks Walter Swan, a black working man who has lived all his life on the island.

Many here believe that in the end Bermudians will opt for independence with continued diplomatic arrangements with Great Britain.

"What will likely happen is that we'll end up paying Britain to represent us abroad; or we'll do it for free," assesses one government insider.

Tight economic conditions may prod reassessment of present tourist policies and attitudes toward foreign investment.

Few new buildings

Tourism has continued to prosper here under controlled conditions. Reasonable air fares (under \$200 round trip from most U.S. East Coast destinations) as well as temperate climate and quaint surroundings draw 87 percent of Bermuda's annual visitors from the American mainland. Tourist officials also admit that political unrest in the Caribbean now is a selling point for Bermuda.

However, there is a strict ceiling on new hotel building. And strong behind-the-scenes efforts are made to keep out large U.S. hotel chains. One exception, a Holiday Inn built in St. George in 1970, is still the subject of controversy.

Official government policy is to expand tourism gradually, largely by upgrading present large hotels and focusing more on placing visitors in small Bermudian-owned guest houses spotted around the island.

Tourist official Francis Purvey estimates 1 to 3 percent a year modest growth in numbers of tourists. "We're not looking for great increases. We want quality, not quantity," he explains.

However, others admit that Bermuda's economy, since it is largely based on tourism, feels a heavy impact from economic conditions in the U.S. "We were very concerned in 1975 about the recession [in the U.S.]," says government economist Philip Marr. "Our bookings were depressed. However, it wasn't as bleak as it might have been. We were down about 5 percent. There was more general confidence [in the economy] in 1976," Mr. Marr explains.

Mr. Marr among others stresses a need for diversification of Bermuda's economy. However, raw materials on the island are in limited supply. And farming, once a major industry, is no longer profitable. Bermuda imports about 80 percent of its foodstuffs from the U.S.

Even the famed Bermuda onion now is grown more extensively and economically in Florida and Texas, explains Edward Manuel, assistant director of agriculture. And drought and other adverse weather and soil conditions have kept production of Bermuda's once-heralded Easter lilies down in recent years.

Tax advantages

Offshore international companies, which are based here with favorable tax situations, have grown from 650 in 1965 to more than 3,200 today. These companies contribute 13 percent of the island's gross national product.

Some believe that a thrust toward independence and/or a change in ruling parties would create an unstable economic climate and adversely affect the offshore investment.

Also, economists here admit that a sudden economic downturn in the U.S. or a controversy over air fare and air routes could also have a drastic impact on Bermuda's fiscal well-being.

And there are even those who say that political and economic unrest could result in changing the entire life-style here — eventually opening up Bermuda to unlimited tourism and lifting long-cherished environmental safeguards in efforts to save a faltering economy.

Historian Will Zull does not think this will happen. But he does allow that the Bermuda of the 21st century will be "dependent on the whims and movements of the outside world."

"One hundred years of tourism could fade," Mr. Zull (who heads a national trust group dedicated to public preservation of Bermuda's heritage) says.

Other government and business leaders here express concern that the drain of local youth to professional employment in the U.S. or in Europe could be another factor that will negatively affect Bermuda's future. Now there are no four-year colleges on the island. And there are limited opportunities for medical doctors, lawyers, and other professionals if they return to Bermuda after seeking educational training elsewhere.

Official government statistics show unemployment here at about 3 percent. However, many unskilled workers say jobs are scarcer now than ever before. And editor White believes that joblessness is greater than indicated. "Recently a couple of hundred people answered an ad for a filling job. And some of them had bachelor's degrees," Mr. White says.

These factors all point to a Bermuda of tomorrow which may no longer fit Mark Twain's description: "Americans on their way to heaven, call it Bermuda and think they've arrived."

people

The first Americans: a lost people found in pictures

By Brad Knickerbocker
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

"The passing of every old man or woman means the passing of some tradition, some knowledge of sacred rites possessed by no other; consequently, the information that is to be gathered, for the benefit of future generations... must be collected at once or the opportunity will be lost for all time."

So wrote Edward Sheriff Curtis, the man who devoted his life to photographing the rapidly dwindling North American Indian and whose daughter has just collaborated on a book about him. His photographs, taken with equipment that by today's standards looks basic, if not crude, are timeless. They simultaneously record a time, a place, and a generation in the family of man that will never exist again.

Curtis, who was born in 1896, spent the years from 1896 to 1930 visiting (and in many cases living with) more than 80 tribes from Mexico to Alaska. He took more than 40,000 photographs, made over 10,000 wax cylinder recordings, and wrote hundreds of thousands of words. Although he never went beyond grammar school, his works are considered historical and anthropological masterpieces.

Pueblo, Hopi, Zuni, Mohave, Apache, Navajo, Havasupai, Sioux, Cheyenne, Crow, Blackfoot — Curtis knew them all. He became friends with their aging leaders — Red Cloud, Geronimo, Chief Joseph — at a time when "Manifest Destiny" had long since opened the West, reservations had been established, and the white man was generally mistrusted by Indians.

Word of the "shadow catcher," as the Indians called Curtis, spread from tribe to tribe over the years. They recognized his desire to preserve for history their dignity, intelligence, and spiritual qualities, and they wanted to be part of "the big book."

"An Indian is like an animal or a little child," Curtis once said. "They instinctively know whether you like them — or if you're patronizing them. They knew I liked them and was trying to do something for them."

Curtis was perhaps the only white man ever allowed to take part in the 16-day Hopi snake dance, an invocation for rain, and, on more than one occasion, his life was saved by Indians.

Once, he tried hunting octopuses with the Kwakiutl Indians in British Columbia. Dragged into the water by one of the beasts, he had to



Keres women draw water from the well of Acoma

be rescued by his interpreter, who scolded him for trying to "catch a devilfish that big in deep water."

On another occasion he joined the Pacific Northwest Indians on a whale-hunting expedition that almost proved disastrous. After spotting a whale he urged the paddlers closer.

"In retrospect I wonder that they obeyed my wish. I wanted a close-up looking into his huge throat. Suddenly I was hurled into the sea and fighting for my life beside that thrashing leviathan. The canoe was smashed to splinters; my camera and priceless film at the bottom of the sea... how I mourned that wonderful film made at such close range."

With support from President Theodore Roosevelt and banker and financier J. Pierpont Morgan, Curtis published his observations and photographs in a set of 20 massive volumes. Entitled "The North American Indian," the first one was published in 1907, the last in 1930. Each volume was 300 pages long, and the total set contained over 2,200 photographs. Only 500 sets were produced, however, and the \$3,500 price per set meant that most went to private collections.

Curtis's work was largely forgotten during the depression and subsequent world war, but recently there has been a revival of interest in it, spurred no doubt by the growing popularity of ethnology and the widening perception that great injustices were done the North American Indians in the name of progress and national expansion.

His daughter, Florence Curtis Graybill, has just compiled 180 of her father's best photographs and, with California journalist Victor Boesen, told the story of Curtis's lifework in "Edward Sheriff Curtis: Visions of a Vanishing Race" (Thomas Y. Crowell Company, \$35). Mrs. Graybill accompanied her father on several trips, and she recounts many anecdotes that give the picture of a man who was just as romantic as his subjects.

Mrs. Graybill recalls how her father was ushered into J. Pierpont Morgan's imposing office, only to be told that the wealthy industrialist wasn't interested. After listening to Curtis's pitch and viewing the photographer's portfolio, Mr. Morgan promised \$75,000 on the spot. As he left the interview, a male secretary whispered to Curtis that "This was the first time Mr. Morgan ever changed his mind about anything."

"The Indians today have the greatest regard for father and his work," Mrs. Graybill says. "He made it a point that every Indian should be dressed like his tribe and not have any white man's hand-me-downs. He found them deeply religious, but he never tried to change their religion or tell them to do this or do that. He accepted them as they were and respected them."

Theodore Roosevelt declared that "in Mr. Curtis we have both an artist and a trained observer whose pictures are pictures, not merely photographs; whose work has far more than mere accuracy, because it is truthful."

Edward Sheriff Curtis has shown these na-

Photos courtesy Jean-Antony du Lac/The Curtis Project



Edward S. Curtis, self-portrait, 1909



Wisham bride

live Americans as they truly saw them, and in so doing distilled the essence of their life at its simplest and most pure. It is ironic that he died penniless and unrecognized.

home

A designer advises:

Get rid of your mistakes and get on with it

By Marilyn Hoffman
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle

"Decorating is a growing process," says David Weatherford, ASID, a well-known Seattle designer and antiques dealer. "You change, and your homes must change. Your taste develops and matures, so your decoration must develop and mature as well. Nothing remains static."

Thus, his advice is always: "Keep growing, and don't be afraid when you look at your living room one day and realize 'this just doesn't look like me any more.' You are ready then to reach out and include new ideas, to expand appreciation and knowledge, to add more depth and character to your environment."

Mr. Weatherford thinks the good interior designer can give one the courage to implement such impulse. "Most people have no idea at all on how to pull out some of the stops, change their lifestyle, or live with more verve and more 'difference,'" he said in a recent interview. "A designer's job is to show people how, show them what is going on, expose them to better things, and help them live up to their own highest potential and vision for themselves."

"Cast off what you have outgrown," is his next bit of advice. The other day he was helping a woman rearrange a crowded living room that was dominated by a large grand piano. "Do you play the piano?" he asked her. "No." "Then sell it; it is a large unused object. You can make far better use of the space." The advice was followed; a new home was found for the piano, and the room has become attractive and eminently more livable.

"If you have made a mistake, admit it as a mistake and quietly put it away as soon as you can. Learn from it and move on," are his next words of wisdom.

Mr. Weatherford operates both his design studio and antiques business from an old 1890 frame mansion on Capitol Hill in Seattle, and lives in an apartment on restored Pioneer Square. Asked what kind of antiques people in the Northwest prefer, he replied, "Mostly English, good American antiques when they can be found, and country antiques of any style."

He thinks antiques are being used here in a new way: "I use antiques in almost every job, but I use an antique piece of furniture in a contemporary house more as an art object than as a piece of furniture. There is a growing eclecticism here. People are coming into the area from all parts of the U.S. and are bringing their own ideas about mixing periods, bright colors, and bold designs. But almost all want to invest in a few good antiques."

The new Northwest look that is evolving, says Mr. Weatherford, reflects the changes taking place in the region. "Seattle is exploding culturally and creatively. It is a craftsman's paradise. It is alive and growing."

He sees cleaner-lined upholstery developing into a more tailored look and far more interest in contemporary art. He has himself designed a new line of burnished metal and smoked glass modern tables and accessories that he feels will be a good complement for antiques and other contemporary furnishings.

Mr. Weatherford has decorated many big and expensive homes, but a small job — from \$1,000 to \$10,000 he welcomes as the biggest challenge of all. "It requires the most thought and the most careful design," he said.

This designer entertains often and well, and claims good living, good food, and good entertaining go together. He gives careful attention to his tables, to the way food looks, to arrangement of fresh flowers, and to using all his various art objects in interesting new ways as part of table and buffet decoration.

At a recent buffet dinner party, he ran a Japanese silk obi as a runner down the center of his oval dining table, set two 18th century Empire candelabra at either end, and used an ornate German silver tureen as a punch bowl. He arranged a variety of old porcelain plates and platters and a potpourri of old silver serving pieces in different patterns.

"Fine old things go together, whether old Paris, old Vienna, old Munich, old Dublin, or old London," he said. He believes you don't leave your most beautiful things on a high shelf. You incorporate them in ever-changing table settings, using and enjoying them in new and different ways.



Weatherford: Add more depth to your environment

Sally Lunn bread: England's contribution to the colonies' kitchen

By Carl Helm
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

The fierce pride which American Southerners take in their colorful history and traditions extends to their food as well. The lavishly abundant and beautiful fare that was spread before visitors at Southern plantations in Colonial days made such a lasting impression that it created a worldwide reputation for "Southern hospitality."

Today, in the South, there is still evidence of the separate outside kitchens as they were on the great plantations having been originally built at a distance from the "main house," with at least one open kitchen fireplace remaining for cooking and nostalgia. But I am still looking for some of the "shortnin' bread" that Nelson Eddy was always singing about. The only "shortnin' bread" I have found was in Scotland; it was called "shortbread," although it was more cake than bread.

The famous "battercake express" originated in these outside kitchens and was composed, of

course, of relays of little children running between the outside kitchen and the dining room in the "big house" with covered plates to keep the corn breads piping hot.

Like battercakes, best loved when they are thin and lace-edged, spoon bread is also made from white, water-ground meal. Spoon bread, like hominy grits, goes with everything, and may turn up at any meal, but perhaps it is most universally popular when served at the breakfast table with another particular Virginia specialty, salt roe herring.

Spoon bread and salt roe herring were made for each other, and nowhere except in Tidewater Virginia, will you find such devotion to a dish.

When you say "Southern cooking" to Virginians, they think of many specialties, but there will always be included the breads, spoon bread and Sally Lunn bread, battercakes and cornbread.

This original recipe was brought over from England by the early settlers and handed down from great-grandmother to daughters. It was a

great favorite of the late Duke of Windsor and other Britons I knew when I was executive chef at the MGM studios in Hollywood.

The following is an up-to-date recipe.

Sally Lunn Bread

- 1 cup milk
- 1/2 cup shortening
- 1/4 cup water
- 4 cups sifted all-purpose flour, divided
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 2 teaspoons salt
- 2 packages active dry yeast
- 3 eggs

Heat milk, shortening, and water until very warm, about 120 degrees F. Shortening does not need to melt. Blend 1 1/2 cups flour, sugar, salt, and dry yeast in large mixing bowl on low speed. Pour warm liquids into flour mixture. Beat at medium speed about 2 minutes, scraping the sides of the bowl occasionally.

Gradually add 1/2 cup of the remaining flour and mix well. Batter will be thick, but not stiff. You might have to finish mixing by hand.

Cover and let rise in a warm, draft-free place until double in bulk — about 1 1/2 hours. Beat dough down with a wooden spoon and turn into a greased 10-inch tube cake pan. Cover and let rise in a warm, draft-free place until increased in bulk by one-half — about 30 minutes. Bake 35 to 40 minutes in a preheated 350 degree F. oven.

Run knife around the center and outer edge of the bread and turn onto a plate to cool. Slice with a bread knife.

No article about Southern recipes would be complete without a recipe for Southern Corn Bread. Cooks north of the Mason-Dixon Line are apt to use yellow in place of white cornmeal and add sugar to the ingredients which is rightly called "Johnny Cake."

This is an authentic recipe for Southern Corn Bread or Corn Sticks, or Corn Muffins. It is delicious. Try it with a cold frothy glass of buttermilk. I often make a lunch or late supper snack of it.

Southern Corn Bread

- 1/4 cup vegetable shortening
- 2 cups white cornmeal
- 2 tablespoons all-purpose flour
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- 1 teaspoon baking soda
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 2 cups buttermilk
- 1 egg

Melt shortening in a 9-inch iron skillet or 9-inch-square baking pan in oven brushing sides of pan with melted shortening. Sift together dry ingredients. Combine egg and buttermilk and stir in the dry ingredients and melted shortening. Pour into the utensil of your choice. You might try this for extra flavor: Cut about four slices of bacon into bits, fry crisp and stir into mixture; fat and all, or you can make Southern Chicken Shortcake. Bake corn bread in square baking pan at 450 degrees F. for 20-25 minutes, when cold split in half lengthwise and cut in squares, putting prepared creamed chicken between slices and some over the top. Sprinkle with freshly chopped parsley. Serves 4 to 6.

Those using British measurements should remember that a U.S. cup is equal to 5/8 of a British cup. An American teaspoon is slightly smaller than a British one.

Achieving family harmony

By Eloise Taylor Lee

Do you sometimes need a few simple techniques that can help your family live more happily together? Here is a checklist you might try:

• Does your "every 'hello' and 'good-bye' have a smile in it? Do you greet each other tenderly in the morning and retire at night only after reminding each other of your love and concern?

• What about whining? For me, it strikes one of the most discordant notes in any family relationship, and our aim should be to eliminate it. Admittedly, it is easier to detect this habit in others than in oneself. Once corrected, however, one can proceed fairly firmly with whining children. It has no potential for good in the coming adulthood and interferes with the harmony of home.

• Is peace in your home ever threat-

ened when one member of the family flirts contradicts another? No one expects agreement on all issues at all times, but children and adults can learn to express differences of opinion in gentle, courteous ways rather than in statements which attack another's credibility.

Why would parents permit children ever to address them disrespectfully? Any child, who does so should be reprimanded immediately. Nor should children be permitted to attach derogatory labels to their sisters or brothers — such names are remembered long after the incident which provoked them has faded from thought.

• How do you cope with such annoyances as repeatedly finding socks strewn across the bedroom floor or opened cans on the kitchen counter? Such incidents are apt to grow in importance

until they constitute major threats to family unity.

Could you discuss the matter openly and pleasantly in an effort to reach some reasonable agreement? Perhaps a trade could be effected so that the person who dislikes finding strewn socks picks them up in exchange for some other service by the sock-strewer. The point is, rather than accusing John of slovenliness because he shoves socks or Mabel of sloppiness because she leaves unopened cans on the counter, work some imaginative solutions before petty issues become insurmountable problems.

Why not consult your family about any additions they might like to make to this checklist? And take heart: Families who practice solving little problems can handle the big ones successfully. You

sports

Winter Olympics: where it all began

By Larry Eldridge
Sports editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

In their half century of existence the Winter Olympics have mushroomed from an unpretentious week of fun and games into an immense worldwide spectacle — but even this stupendous growth has been no more remarkable than that of the little Alpine village where it all began.

To be sure, much of the charm of Chamonix remains intact despite the inroads of progress. There's the natural splendor of the setting, with majestic Mont Blanc looming nearby while other snow-covered peaks fill the horizon in every direction. There's the quaintness one always finds in these typical European mountain towns whose buildings and memories go back through the centuries. But there's the unmistakable stamp of change too.

Walking through Chamonix today with its scores of hotels, apartments, and condominiums, its dozens of restaurants, shops, and après-ski spots, and its 9,000 permanent residents augmented by many thousands of visitors throughout the ski season, one is hard-pressed to imagine the little town of 3,000 where the inaugural Winter Games of 1924 took place.

The multimillion dollar ski industry we know today was just in its infancy then. Lifts were still virtually nonexistent; if you wanted to ski down a mountain you had to climb up it first. Needless to say, this had a somewhat dampening effect on the number of enthusiasts compared to those who can just sit back and ride today's vast array of cable cars, gondolas, chairs, and other conveyances (there are 150 of these spread throughout the 13 separate resorts which comprise the general Mont Blanc area).

Old-timers in the village recall, however, that despite the inconveniences there was still a fair amount of skiing among the townspeople themselves back in the 1920s — and even long before.

"The people of this valley were skiing for transportation and for fun as far back as the 1890s," one of my tour guides on a 1977 ski week told me. "They even had races then too

— both cross country and downhill."

Essentially, however, Chamonix was a summer resort during those days of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. There were already several big hotels along with some restaurants and shops, but not, of course, on the scale of today with the town's much larger population and influx of visitors.

By 1924, with winter sports beginning to take hold throughout Europe, those pushing for Olympic competition in these events staged an "International Winter Sports Week" at Chamonix to make their point.

For its time, the event was quite successful, attracting 204 athletes representing 16 countries (all in Europe except for the United States and Canada). Competition was confined to figure skating, speed skating, hockey, bobsled, and of course skiing, though the latter included only the Nordic events of cross country and jumping. The Winter Olympics may have begun in the Alps, but it wasn't until 1936 that Alpine skiing got even a small place in the program, and not until after World War II that it became a major part of the Games.

Scandinavian athletes were the big heroes of those first Games. Thorleif Haug of Norway won three gold medals (15km and 50km plus Nordic combined) and also a bronze in the special jumping — a four-medal harvest still unrivaled in any form of skiing. An even bigger medal haul, though, was made by Finland's Clas Thunberg, who took three golds, one silver, and one bronze in speed skating.

These were the events that the winter sports aficionados got excited about back then, but today the best remembered 1924 competitor by far is Sonja Henie. Then only 11 years old and competing internationally for the first time, the little Norwegian girl finished last among eight figure skating participants, but of course she went on to win the gold medal in the next three Olympics and to become her sport's first worldwide celebrity.

Although it is not generally known, none of the events at Chamonix were actually Olympic competitions at the time, but only became so retroactively. It wasn't until 1926 that the International Olympic Commission, agreeing that it was time to create a Winter Olympics, decided after the fact that the 1924 Chamonix



Sonja Henie got her kicks and three gold medals in the early winter Olympics

Games had been the first games, and that the second ones would be held in St. Moritz in 1928.

There were 494 competitors from 25 countries at St. Moritz, and the Games have continued exploding in size and scope ever since — to the point where they now attract some 1,500 or so athletes from about 40 nations along with a veritable army of officials plus newspaper, radio, and television journalists which often outnumber the actual competitors by as much as a 3-1 ratio.

Meanwhile little Chamonix, where it all started 53 years ago, hasn't exactly stood still either. In addition to fostering increases in population, hotels, ski lifts, etc., the over-grow-

ing tourist industry has enabled the town to build numerous other facilities which enhance the pleasure of residents and visitors alike.

Due to the recent boom in cross country skiing, for instance, some 30 miles of trails have been developed in and around the town. Within the last few years Chamonix has completed construction of a \$14 million indoor recreation complex complete with two swimming pools, a huge gym, a dance floor, a sauna, and many other facilities.

Thus, in retrospect, the staging of that "International Sports Week" in 1924 turned out to be a big boost for the Winter Olympics — and also for Chamonix.

Soccer gets a toe in California door

By Joe Eller
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Palo Alto, California
There's a new ball bouncing around schoolyards and driveways on the West Coast these days. It's a soccer ball, and just about every kid on the block owns one in California.

Ten years ago not many youngsters in the San Francisco Bay Area could have distinguished a soccer ball from a volleyball. But not so today. Soccer is the big game in town. Last year roughly 100,000 Bay Area children played the game in various youth organizations.

In Palo Alto, a community of 50,000 twenty-five miles south of San Francisco, there are

122 teams of boys and girls, ages 7-18 playing on some 34 fields around the city.

George Koestner, one of the many dads in Palo Alto who has had to learn a sport he never played, doubles as a soccer coach in the fall and a baseball coach in the spring. When asked what's behind the sudden soccer surge, he said part of the answer lies in the nature of the sport.

"Soccer gives a child quick opportunity for success. In baseball, for example, a boy may come to bat two or three times a week, and strike out each time. But in soccer, even a child who's still a little timid, or whose coordination hasn't fully developed, can easily have a successful experience."

"All a beginner needs to do is play his posi-

tion (rather than chase the ball all over the field), and kick the ball back upfield when it's booted into his area. He runs a lot, and kicks it as hard as he can, and he's had a good game."

No doubt another factor in its rising popularity is the magic of the game itself. It's no coincidence that soccer is played or watched by millions in Latin America, Africa, Europe, and Asia. Even with the youngest children, there is drama and running excitement in their games.

"I go nuts on the sidelines," says one superfan parent, "and I'm normally a fairly restrained person." Another parent "wouldn't miss a game — it's the best show in town."

Children living in Palo Alto play soccer in the American Youth Soccer Organization (AYSO). AYSO began in Southern California in 1964; primarily as an effort to popularize the game. Prior to that time, soccer had been principally a club sport, one in which only a select number of young athletes participated.

This year approximately 90,000 children played AYSO soccer in 29 states and 80,000 of these youngsters are Californians. Roughly one-fifth of the AYSO players are girls.

Aside from being in phase with the burgeoning popularity of soccer, why has AYSO done so well? Perhaps much of the answer lies in the two principles upon which the organization was founded.

AYSO's motto "Everyone Plays" captures the first of these. In Palo Alto, the teams carry 15 players, though only 11 play at a time in soccer. AYSO rules provide that each child play a minimum of half the game. Players practice all week and go to the game on Saturday morning knowing they will play two of the four quarters. With this rule, all 15 players experience the joy of playing for more than just

token-time, and they tend to work harder at mastering the fundamentals of soccer.

And for the same reason, this rule is actually a boon to coaches, for it stimulates them to work as hard developing less-talented players as the stars. One veteran coach (four years' experience at this point makes him a veteran) observes that each year the best teams in Palo Alto are those with a well-developed team rather than one or two superstars.

AYSO's second principle involves redistributing the players after each season. Except for their own sons or daughters (who remain on their parent's team, if the parent is a coach), coaches receive new teams every fall. Youngsters have the opportunity of playing with different coaches. Coaches have the opportunity of working with new players. No dynasties build up (and dynasties often dampen the spirit of youth sports).

Palo Alto has gone to some lengths to ensure that the teams are evenly balanced. All players receive a skill rating of one to five, with one indicating an outstanding player. This rating, plus the player's birthdate and years of experience are fed through a computer.

And the computer builds the teams, balancing the teams in a given neighborhood with respect to the players' input factors. Of course, mistakes in judging a player's skill are possible. One skill-rater may rate a player as higher or lower than another. But the computer randomizes the distribution of all players, including any mistakes in skill rating that may have come about.

Any youth sports organization must understand these days to protect itself from charges of adult abuses. In Palo Alto, you can't get the program is working, and the youngsters are something for the kids.



arts/books

Roles Oskar Werner won't play

By David Sterritt

New York
"I have turned down more than 300 films in my lifetime!" announces Oskar Werner, the international star who did not turn down such famous pictures as "Jules and Jim," "Lola Montez," "Ship of Fools," and "The Spy Who Came in From the Cold."

Few major movie actors are so proud of the films they didn't make, but Werner is an exception in many ways. He is currently on screen as a distinguished doctor in "Voyage of the Damned," the all-star epic of a shipload of Jewish refugees being mysteriously ushered from Nazi Germany in high style. It is the first American picture he has graced since "The Shoes of the Fisherman" in 1968.

Since I was curious about his long hiatus from Hollywood and environs, and about his choosiness with respect to possible roles, I hitched a ride in his (rented) limousine between a New York TV interview and a flight to Los Angeles for more of the same. ("I am embarrassed to speak so much about myself," he says. "I know it is part of my profession, but I would rather play than talk.") I soon learned that Werner has reasons — serious reasons — for each large and small decision in his burgeoning career.

Actor's responsibility

"I think the responsibility of an actor in a mass medium is very great," the Viennese actor says in his near-perfect English. "What influence we have! And I say violently that I rebel against the spirit of our time. With the bad taste of today's pictures, I would not like to be in 99 percent of them."

"I'm a pacifist. I hate war. And I hate all the brutality and blood and pistols and pornography you see. I am not a voyeur, why should I look at this? Some works are so destructive that you don't know if you should have dinner afterward or commit suicide."

"I find it offensive. And we have such a great influence on youngsters. It's no wonder crime is going up. We advertise it all the time!"

Werner's feelings about culture run strong and deep. "I am a man with an old soul," he remarks. "I believe in the great masterpieces. I believe in beauty and the sublime. Yet we live in an age, not of impressionism or expressionism, but of excrementalism. These works don't give us the catharsis promised by Greek drama."

'Voyage's' chords

Fortunately, Werner still manages to find occasional roles that "seduce me and move me and make me feel I can move the audience. Acting is a phony profession for a grown-up man, if there is no spiritual manifestation behind it. 'Voyage of the Damned' has this. It fights for the dignity of man, the freedom of man, and for the Jews. So I can say that I identify with it."

Werner describes himself as "humble but not modest." Werner is outspoken enough to criticize such a top director as Truffaut ("He has not the faintest idea about actors, because he doesn't care") and praise the filmmakers he enjoyed working with: Stanley Kramer ("Ship of Fools") and Stuart Rosenberg ("Voyage"). He reveals that his universally revered performance in "Jules and Jim" was done phonetically, since he spoke no French then. He admits that his great stage roles, such as Hamlet in four productions, have "spoiled" him for lesser movie parts.

Private life guarded

He also tells how he jealously guards his private life in the tiny country of Liechtenstein, and defends a way of living that

Indeed, "Voyage" strikes many responsive chords within Werner. "I am a pacifist and a deserter from Hitler's army," he states. "I was secretly married then to a half-Jewish woman. When Hitler came I fled, with my daughter in a laundry basket, not knowing if the SS or the Russians would shoot me. I still have nightmares about this after 30 years. And any artist works from a mixture of experience and invention."

Decision at 11

Though he came from a nonartistic family and attended no acting school, Werner decided to be an actor at age 11 after being "moved and impressed" by some major performers on nearby stages. By 18 he was playing prominently with the prestigious Burgtheater.

"Acting is a natural desire in any human being," he theorizes. "We all act in life. . . . One sees it in a child. They are born actors. We all have fantasy, we imagine. Listen to how sincerely a child talks to a doll. To watch this is the real acting school."

Today Werner thrives equally on stage and screen. "The two media are completely opposite and different," he explains. "To borrow from what Nietzsche said in 'The Birth of Tragedy,' the theater is nourished by two 'gods' — Dionysius and Apollo — one the god of dreams and the other the god of ecstasy. The ecstasy is best manifested in music, the dream in the fine arts."

Comparison to music

"I would compare the theater to music. The score might be 'Hamlet.' You have to cast it as if you had a flute, a fiddle, a trumpet. If one plays off key, the whole thing is off key. And with the last word or the last beat, communication with the public is over. You might reproduce it the next day, but it will be different."

"I had the honor to know [conductor Wilhelm] Furtwangler very well, and went to his rehearsals. In Beethoven's Ninth he told the choir, 'Take a deep breath before this note, because I never know how long I'm going to hold it!'"

"Film, on the other hand, is close to the fine arts. It only becomes a piece of art when there is an observer. It is like a canvas on a wall — only when the roll of celluloid is running can it be a Charlie Chaplin masterpiece or a piece of phony porn."

Viewing himself

Interestingly, Werner dislikes seeing himself on screen. "I am always embarrassed," he reveals. "I have no talent to praise myself. I don't want to become the president of any country and I am not a heavyweight champ. I am not a narcissist. I don't like to look in the mirror. And I am very critical. I realize that, to be honest, an actor can realize only about 10 percent of his dreams. Thank goodness the public doesn't know this!" he smiles.

A man who describes himself as "humble but not modest," Werner is outspoken enough to criticize such a top director as Truffaut ("He has not the faintest idea about actors, because he doesn't care") and praise the filmmakers he enjoyed working with: Stanley Kramer ("Ship of Fools") and Stuart Rosenberg ("Voyage"). He reveals that his universally revered performance in "Jules and Jim" was done phonetically, since he spoke no French then. He admits that his great stage roles, such as Hamlet in four productions, have "spoiled" him for lesser movie parts.

Private life guarded

He also tells how he jealously guards his private life in the tiny country of Liechtenstein, and defends a way of living that



Oskar Werner in 'Voyage of the Damned'

he sees as modest. "When I drive a Rolls-Royce," he muses, "you can say I've lost my talent. There are two ways to be an artist. One is to be a king — then you must have three cars, five chauffeurs, three secretaries, two agents. How horrible to have this court around you. I prefer to live as Picasso did. He painted in underwear."

Werner hopes to direct a film this year — it will be his second — but is skeptical about "the men who sit behind desks" and control the movie business. "It might as well be motorboats or footballs, it's all the same for them," he opines, wishing nonetheless that someone would spark a trend back toward decency by making a picture at once laudable and successful. Only thus, he feels, can an impression be made on the powers that be with their "insolence of office."

For the moment, though, Werner has no firm plans. "I am not a diplomat," he says, explaining his aversion to long-range deals. "A diplomat uses others for his own purposes, often on the basis of lies and untruth. But the true artist, that is different. He searches for the truth. He sacrifices himself for the sake of his art."

'Hitler, Goering, Goebbels? I knew them'

My Truth, By Edda Mussolini
Ciano, as told to Albert
Zacca. New York: William
Morrow & Co. \$8.95. Lon-
don: Weldon, Paul, & Nicolson.
1976. (March 24).

By Margo Hammond
Some people can be said to have lived history. Edda Mussolini Ciano — daughter of "Il

Duce" and wife of the Italian dictator's foreign minister, who was perhaps executed under orders from his own father-in-law — is certainly in that category.

Edda Ciano has been accused of ruling both her infamous father and her illustrious husband with an iron hand and, through her influence on these powerful men, of dragging Italy into the war on the side of Germany because of her pro-Nazi sentiments and her personal admiration for Hitler.

These accusations are confronted in "My Truth" with amazing candidness by the person who was once called the most dangerous woman in Europe. They are, however, neither proved nor disproved. They are merely put into perspective. This is the perspective that is of Edda Mussolini Ciano.

series of interviews conducted by a French journalist, Albert Zacca. As a result, the first person narrative has a conversational tone that avoids the self-indulgence common to most personal memoirs. Edda Ciano is open and frank about both her political attitudes ("When I speak of the courage of the Germans or the benefits of Fascism, I am not being nostalgic. I am simply being honest. . .") and her personal feelings ("My husband's doom became inescapable, and I believe that he would have died whatever my father's attitude had been").

Her descriptions of historical figures who are more commonly associated with the worst atrocities of the 20th century are, to say the least, surprising: Hitler ("an amiable and cultivated man of the world"), Goebbels ("a captivating man") and Goer-

ing ("the sole figure to lighten the monotonous nature of the Germans"). She herself, however, criticizes those who, once having admired Hitler and supported the Nazis, now deny any knowledge of their deeds.

"Hitler, don't know him" is an expression that I have often heard in Germany. . . she says, "I myself prefer to say, 'Hitler, Goering, Goebbels? I knew them.' It is more honest."

That candor has provided us with a fascinating glimpse into the life of the Fascist ruling class and a revealing account of the events during Mussolini's reign, his fall from power, and his comeback in 1945 with the ensuing Verona trial that condemned Galeazzo Ciano.

Margo Hammond is a free-lance writer presently based in Rome.

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financial

Loans to third world:
an 'unstable pyramid'?

By David R. Francis

Boston

Dr. Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, raised to the official level a matter that has troubled some financial experts for months: the growing loans by commercial banks of industrial countries to the third world.

Speaking to the Joint Economic Committee, Dr. Burns called on the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to take a surveillance role to prevent overexposure of commercial bank lending in the less developed countries.

"We need to develop the rule of law in this field," he said, "and the only instrument for this is the IMF. Unless we have the rule of law, we will have chaos."

Dr. Burns's suggestion is of more than financial importance; it has political significance. He was implying that commercial bank loans be keyed to acceptance by the borrowing countries of IMF conditions.

When the IMF sets "conditions," it tells a nation to make policy changes that are often political dynamite. It could, for instance, demand a reduction in government spending, an increase in taxation, the tightening of monetary conditions, or even an improvement in the efficiency of government corporations.

Though such actions may often be necessary, they sometimes bring a temporary reduction in living standards. No third world politician finds that thought a happy one.

Options on the seriousness of the third world debt problem differ. For instance, Roger H. Cass, in a 150-page study for NAE Research Associates, speaks of "the enormous, rapidly growing, and daily more unstable pyramid of third world debt" that could begin "its disastrous but ultimately inevitable collapse."

On the other hand, Argus Research Corporation maintains that "there is a low probability of occurrence for the full sequence of events required to produce actual write-offs of LDC [less developed country] debt — even on an isolated basis. We believe the prophets of gloom are overdoing it."

Perhaps actual events will lie somewhere between these two views — some countries may have to refinance their debts.

In any event, the issue is dangerous enough that one major lender to third world countries, the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, also has proposed that

the IMF's role be enlarged and upgraded to help prevent a financial crisis.

"The willingness of banks to continue to provide a sizable portion of the balance-of-payments financing requirements of non-OPEC LDCs and various industrial countries clearly would be enhanced by a better balancing of the roles of official and private sources of financing," says Morgan Guaranty in last month's World Financial Markets publication.

Morgan Guaranty calls for a major increase in the fund's ability to lend to its member countries. "The amount of IMF credit available has to be large enough to induce a country to submit itself to the conditions imposed by the fund," it notes.

Morgan Guaranty refers with apparent approval to a suggestion made at Jamaica in January, 1976, by the interim committee of the board of governors of the IMF of the possibility of providing so-called "super tranches" — loans beyond the normal lending capacity of the IMF.

It also suggests that OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) with huge international payments surpluses be brought into another IMF facility, the General Arrangement to Borrow (GAB). The GAB now includes the 10 major industrial members of the fund, plus Switzerland. This change would be made to increase IMF access to oil country surplus funds. Also, GAB resources would be made useable beyond the industrial countries (as now restricted) to third world nations.

Morgan Guaranty estimates that the combined external debt of the non-OPEC LDCs reached an estimated \$180 billion by the end of 1976. Of this, approximately \$75 billion was owed to commercial banks in industrial countries. They could run up another \$32 billion current-account deficit this year, adding hugely to their debts.

NAE Research Associates is a bit more pessimistic, putting the current account deficit (international payments deficit) at \$38 billion. Also, the non-oil LDCs have a \$17 billion amortization requirement on their old debts, NAE Research estimates. Advises Morgan Guaranty: "The Fund [IMF] should assume a more aggressive posture, reaching for new resources and also for new ideas and talent. Furthermore, efforts should be made to forge a new partnership between the fund and the private financial institutions of the world, involving a mutual sharing of information and opinion. The needs of the present situation demand no less."

Portugal tries devaluation

By Helen Gibson
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Lisbon

Prime Minister Mario Soares's government recently devalued the escudo by 15 percent in a bid to resuscitate Portugal's flagging economy and promote both continued aid from the United States and acceptance of Portugal into the European Common Market. The devaluation means that the dollar is now worth 37.8 escudos instead of 32.8.

Together with a packet of other austerity measures, the devaluation was described by Finance Minister Henrique Medina Carreira as a necessary measure to keep the country from falling into "penury" and "bankruptcy."

Medina Carreira emphasized that the devaluation would encourage a flow of money into the country from foreign tourists and Portuguese living abroad, traditionally Portugal's major producers of foreign currency. Both of these revenue sources dwindled during the revolutionary upheavals of the last three years.

"Our foreign reserves have been exhausted," the minister said, and added that unless the government takes some action, Portugal's gold reserves — her safety blanket — would quickly go the same way.

The announcement came as Mr. Soares prepared for the second leg of his tour of Common Market capitals to sell the idea of Portugal's entry into the European Community. A month ago, the group of nine nations endorsed the idea of Portugal's

membership in principle, but expressed misgivings about the nation's economic problems.

Mr. Soares returned two weeks ago flushed with the success of his first swing through London, Dublin, Copenhagen, and Rome. After talks with foreign government leaders, Mr. Soares managed to diminish Irish objections to Portugal's entry and coax encouragement from the British. Both nations had been lukewarm to the idea of Portugal competing with Ireland for the Common Market's social and farm grants to poorer member nations.

The Italians are reportedly apprehensive over direct competition from Portugal's agricultural products — tomato paste, olive oil, wine, and citrus — which are Italy's main exports.

Foreign exchange cross-rates

By reading across this table of last Tuesday's mid-day inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges. (c) = commercial rate.

	U.S. Dollar	British Pound	West German Mark	French Franc	Dutch Guilder	Belgian Franc	Swiss Franc
New York	1.00	1.7115	4.188	2005	40.17	20.3316	36.99
London	58.42	1.00	2.46	1.173	23.47	0.1590	2.278
Frankfurt	2.387	4.0866	1.00	4.757	9.591	0.65220	9.310
Paris	4.7641	8.5191	2.0846	1.00	1.9990	1.35968	1.9407
Amsterdam	2.4894	4.2605	1.0425	5.001	1.00	0.68000	9.706
Brussels (c)	36.6085	62.8555	15.3316	7.3547	14.7056	1.00	14.2736
Zurich	2.5847	4.3895	1.0741	5.152	1.0302	0.70058	1.00

The following are U.S. dollar values only: Argentine peso: .0032; Australian dollar: 1.0975; Danish krone: 1.703; Italian lira: .00131; Japanese yen: .003542; New Zealand dollar: .9575; South African rand: 1.1509.

Source: First National Bank of Boston, Boston

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The more novels of the '20s and '30s you have read (better get Cleveland Amory's non-fiction "Last Resorts" out of the library too), the closer your fantasy will come to the reality of Palm Beach's "The Breakers." Built when the rich seemed to have a lot in common with Marie Antoinette and King Ludwig of Bavaria, it hasn't changed all that much. But nowadays, what with off-season rates and special "mini-economy plans," the rich don't have it all to themselves anymore.

The Versailles-like atmosphere takes over even before the visitor has crossed the narrow strip of Lake Worth (salt water despite its name) from West Palm Beach to Palm Beach. West Palm Beach was designed, according to Henry Morrison Flagler, who built both Palm Beaches, for "my help to live in."

Once on the finger of land that is Palm Beach proper, the visitor has a choice. He can get to the Breakers by one of two royal ways: the Royal Poinciana Way or my favorite Royal Palm Way — a ruler-straight avenue flanked by a double honor guard of magnificent old palms.

The hotel is no anticlimax. It's the work of architect Leonard Schultz, who, in 1926, took one look at the magnificent site (right on the Atlantic), pronounced it worthy of an Italian palace, and did his excellent best to recreate one. For the huge exterior, he was inspired by the Villa Medici — twin towers and all. For the fountain in front of the main entrance he turned to Florence.

In fact the whole hotel is a kind of index to architect Schultz's Italian travels: The lobby with its vaulted ceiling proves he had been in the Palazzo Carega in Genoa, the central courtyard is a testimony to his presence in Rome's Villa Sante, the Mediterranean Ballroom was borrowed from Genoa's Palazzo Imperiale.

And so it goes: room after room, tapestry after tapestry, chandelier after chandelier, marble floors and all. The ceiling in the Gold Room has never shed a flake of gold leaf in its life, by the way.

Living in what became known as "Tent

City," Italian artisans working in two shifts finished the hotel in less than a year. And there it all is still. But not quite unchanged from the 1920s. Extra rooms have been added (so has air-conditioning), and today no orchestra plays on the balcony of the superb Circle Dining Room. You should try the Florentine and the Alcazar rooms for music and dancing.

A visitor tired of pretending to be in Italy can relax on almost a mile of beach, play golf on one of the two 18-hole courses, swim in one of two pools (a salt one outside, a fresh one inside), or play tennis on one of the 12 courts. Then there's shuffleboard, croquet, horseshoes, ping-pong, bowling on the green, and bicycling (Palm Beach is proud of its long and beautiful bike trail).

All this adds up to a very grand hotel indeed. But to learn from an expert, I talked to the far from unbiased John F. Clifford. As general manager of this hotel (one of the only 10 in America to be rated five-star by Mobil), he ought to know the difference between good and grand.

His power is about equal to that of the mayor of a small town. He is responsible for a staff of 900, the care and feeding of about 1,100 guests at the height of the season, banquets and ballrooms, conventions and laundry, plumbing and repairing.

"Guests would be astonished if they could see the underworkings of a hotel," he declares. With acres of land in his charge, he has parking and roads and gardens to take care of as well.

How does Mr. Clifford decide whether a hotel is grand or merely good?

"It should be a place that means something, with something special to offer," he emphasizes. "But the surest guide of all is in the attitude of the staff. It reflects the attitude of the management."

So proud is Breakers' management of its five-star rating that it wanted the staff to know what it feels like to be so honored. Now any member who offers exceptional service is awarded a five-star pin and a government bond.

Every department is aware of the exacting eye of management fixed on it — a weekly staff meeting exposes weaknesses, hands out congratulations, discusses improvements and solves problems.

That's why guests here never get the



The Breakers Hotel, Palm Beach, Florida — one of the 'grandest of the grand'

you-are-not-quite-human-glazed-eye treatment. "Better to get your roll and butter late with a smile than with prompt service that's cold," says Harry Warren, the Swiss-born director of the food, beverage, and catering department.

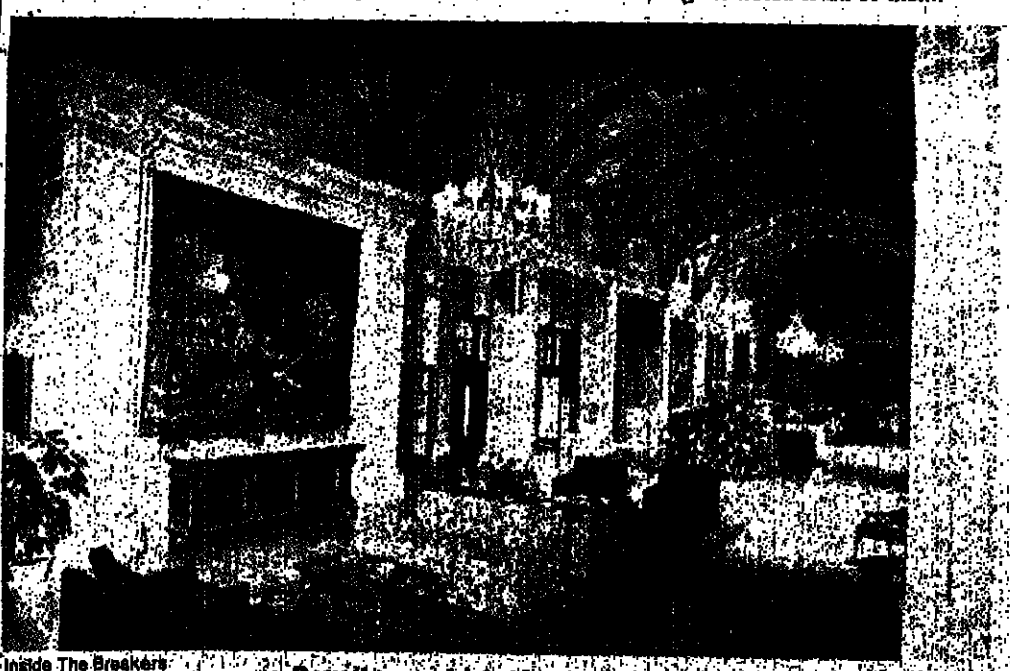
Most of the staff is young and quite a few are on exchange from European hotels.

If you are as fortunate as I was, an elevator operator will teach you a few words of Spanish; a waitress — with encouragement — will tell you what it's like to work in a Grand Hotel — and if you crash a bike, the man at the Beach Club will be more concerned over you than the machine.

But one thing worried me about the Breakers. It hosts conventions and shouldn't that disqualify it from the Grand Hotel accolade? Mr. Warren thinks not. Gourmet banquets for distinguished societies are a Breakers specialty.

"We can discover how to serve them in our dining room for 1,100 people. Besides keeping the hotel open only four months a year, with a seasonal staff, proved impossible." The guests were in their 70s, Mr. Warren explains, and the huge building empty for most of the year, eating up money in taxes. "So we added more rooms [in the same Renaissance tradition] and air-conditioning and treated the dining room like a ship, with two sittings for dinner and an optional buffet for breakfast, besides opening the pool-side lunchtime restaurant to nonresidents."

So now The Breakers has three seasons — the high winter season for the rich and the social, low summer with cheaper rates, and the in-between-priced fall and spring seasons. New clients are being attracted to all of them.



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children



By Clayton Jones

Lina in her Colombian jungle

Amazon children sketch friends

Mitu, Colombia

These drawings of Amazon animals are by Melja and Lina, two Indian children who live deep in the jungles of South America.

They belong to a primitive jungle tribe, called Tukanos, and have two pet parrots with red, yellow, and blue feathers.

Other jungle animals, such as the monkey named "ura" and the eagle called "ga'a," visit the Tukano hut in the Amazon rain forest.

Every day, Melja and Lina walk barefoot through the jungle. They see bright blue butterflies — "morphos" — and slow-moving sloths — "urabego."

Jungle animals are the tribe's close companions. Melja and Lina love to draw their friends on paper (whenever they can get paper from outsiders).

The hummingbird, "mimi," is very special to the Tukanos. It reminds them of beauty and joy in the way it takes good care of its nest.

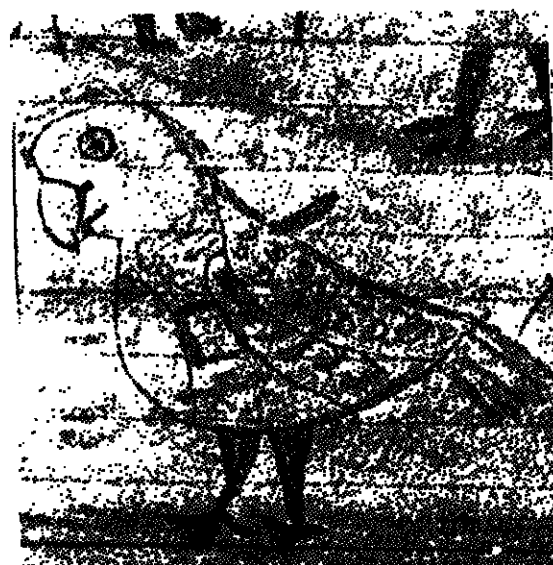
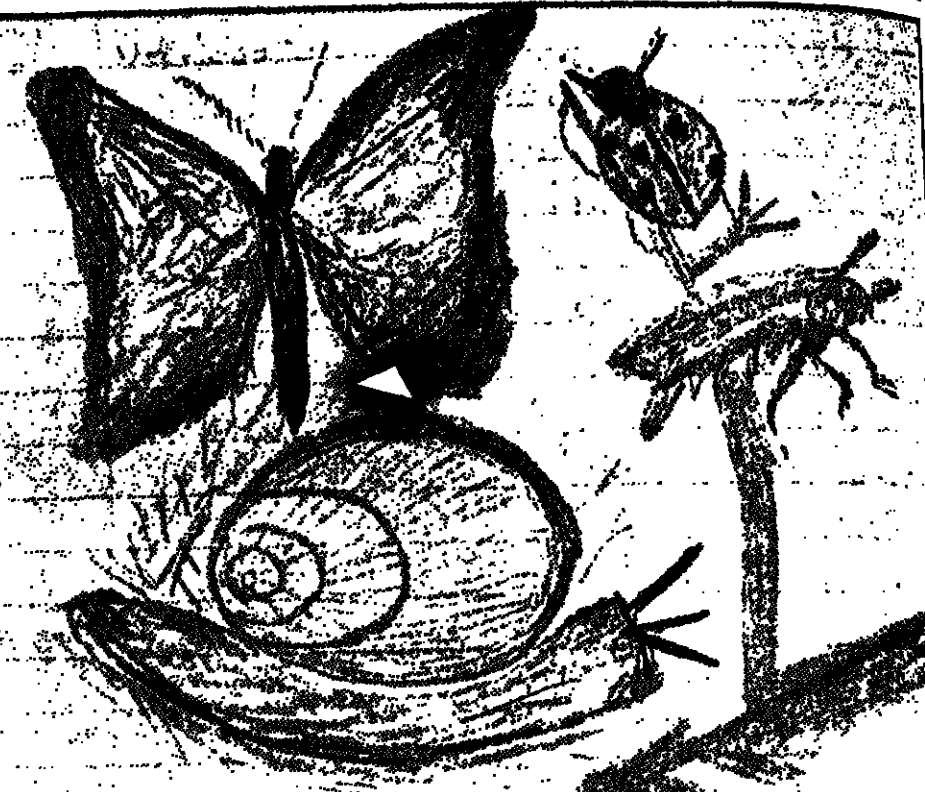
And the boa snake, named "mahk-piru," symbolizes, to the Amazon people, the joy of dancing, because of its bright colors and undulating body.

Melja and Lina say the small, "se'i," and the turtle, "gu," can become invisible by hiding in their shells.

Their father takes them fishing in a dugout canoe made of a palm tree. Their village sits on the bank of the Pra-Parana River, a branch of the Amazon River. "Parana" are small fish with big teeth, but Melja and Lina are not afraid of them.

Every jungle creature expresses a special meaning to these children.

C. J. and W. M.



Like children everywhere, Indian boys and girls who live in South American jungles draw what they see around them. They make pictures of the colorful creatures they see every day such as turtles, parrots, and butterflies. What do you see in your world?

Sure feet of a husky Navajo

By Ed Rumill
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Roosevelt Lake, Arizona
Joe-Pete his name was, and I shall never forget him.

Our travel trailer was parked on the shore of Roosevelt Lake, just above the dam, and soon after the winter sun had chased the chill of early morning, I set out on a hike down the Apache Trail.

After about two miles of gravel road, I turned into the wilderness, well prepared for the normal rigors of hiking among the mountains. The air was fresh and bracing, and the scenery spectacular. And, perhaps as a consequence, I was lulled into a feeling that nothing could go wrong in this beautiful land.

Then, without warning, it happened. A rock came loose under one of my boots, and I suddenly was rolling unchecked down the rough face of an incline. Though there were occasional plants and bushes, none of them slowed my terrifying descent. After what seemed an eternity, I hit bottom and found myself wedged awkwardly between two boulders, unable to work loose. The harder I tried, the tighter the vise became, until I realized that help was essential.

After only a few minutes of my shouting, an elderly Indian woman called back from the edge of the road and as clearly as possible I explained my plight.

"I'll send Joe-Pete," she said, adding cheerily, "He'll pull you out."

I relaxed now, knowing that strong hands were on the way, for I knew that Joe-Pete must be a stalwart member of a tribe well acquainted with such mountain emergencies. He would know what to do after no more than a quick glance at my predicament. All I had to do was be patient.

Time can drag in such a situation, but in a very few minutes my rescuer came bounding down the steep slope, eager to assist. And I discovered almost immediately that he was capable of getting the job done.

Not a word was said, but none was needed. He knew exactly what to do, and I quickly understood. As he braced himself against the side of the incline, I locked my arms around him and held on. Step by step we inched up the rocky terrain and his strength amazed me. His hesitations were seldom, and he seemed to gain strength as we heaved the rock. I have never seen such sure footing before or since.

Yes, here was a true Navajo, a credit to his kind, and certainly deserving of a generous reward for coming to the aid of a careless hiker. How could I repay him? What would be fitting and acceptable? I was turning these thoughts over in my mind as I brushed myself off. But when I turned to face him, he was almost out of sight, running back down the Apache Trail that he had come up only a few minutes before.

I called after him, "Thank you, Joe-Pete," which seemed far from adequate. But I suppose, in his way, he heard and felt rapid. For you see, Joe-Pete is a husky Navajo sheep dog.

Puzzles for a rainy day

The first column lists rivers in the United States. The second column names the body of water into which each river runs. Where do the rivers go?

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Connecticut | A. Pacific Ocean |
| 2. Potomac | B. Hudson River |
| 3. Ohio | C. Gulf of Mexico |
| 4. Rio Grande | D. Bering Sea |
| 5. Columbia | E. Long Island Sound |
| 6. Colorado | F. Mississippi River |
| 7. Yukon | G. Atlantic Ocean |
| 8. Savannah | H. Gulf of California |
| 9. Mahwah | I. Chesapeake Bay |

Answers: 1. B, 2. A, 3. C, 4. D, 5. E, 6. F, 7. G, 8. H, 9. I.

Rivers and capital cities

On what well-known river is each national capital city in the first column located? Answers are jumbled in the second column.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Cairo, Egypt | A. Irrawaddy |
| 2. Rome, Italy | B. Thames |
| 3. Ottawa, Canada | C. Rhine |
| 4. Paris, France | D. Potomac |
| 5. Washington, United States | E. Tagus |
| 6. Rangoon, Burma | F. Ottawa |
| 7. New Delhi, India | G. Tiber |
| 8. Warsaw, Poland | H. Seine |
| 9. Budapest, Hungary | I. Nile |
| 10. Bonn, West Germany | J. Ganges |
| 11. London, Great Britain | K. Vistula |
| 12. Lisbon, Portugal | L. Danube |

Answers: 1. K, 2. A, 3. F, 4. C, 5. D, 6. I, 7. J, 8. H, 9. E, 10. G, 11. B, 12. L.

What people do

In what field would you be if you studied the following subjects?

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Living things | A. Geology |
| 2. Ancient peoples | B. Psychology |
| 3. Earth's crust | C. Zoology |
| 4. Human behavior | D. Biology |
| 5. Insects | E. Theology |
| 6. Human society | F. Ornithology |
| 7. Religion | G. Archaeology |
| 8. Animal life | H. Anthropology |
| 9. Birds | I. Paleontology |
| 10. Fishes | K. Entomology |
| 11. Man | L. Zoology |
| 12. Plant and animal fossils | |

Answers: 1. A, 2. B, 3. C, 4. D, 5. E, 6. F, 7. G, 8. H, 9. I, 10. J, 11. K, 12. L.

Missing numbers

Look at the words below and see if you can supply the missing numbers.

- | |
|------------------------------------|
| A. Snow White and the _____ Dwarf |
| B. Goldilocks and the _____ Bears |
| C. On a bicycle built for _____ |
| D. Sing a song of _____ |
| E. _____ blackbirds baked in a pie |
| F. The _____ Commandments |
| G. Ali Baba and the _____ Thieves |
| H. Around the World in _____ Days |
| I. The _____ Million Dollar Man |
| J. _____ strikes and you're out! |
| K. The _____ original colonies |
| L. A Tale of _____ Cities |

Answers: 1. 7, 2. 3, 3. 2, 4. 12, 5. 13, 6. 10, 7. 10, 8. 80, 9. 1, 10. 100, 11. 13, 12. 2.

education

Black holes in space — swallows of information

By Robert C. Cowen

Part of the dynamism of science springs from unexpected shifts in knowledge. This has been happening lately with black holes, the ultimate cosmic trap. A black hole is an object with such intense gravity that you have to move faster than the speed of light to escape it.

Since nothing can travel faster than light, astrophysicists have thought nothing could escape a black hole. However, Stephen F. Hawking of Cambridge University (England) has reworked black hole theory to show that something can escape after all. If the hole is small enough, it can radiate subatomic particles and may even explode.

Furthermore, Hawking has shown that the "information" lost when a black hole swallows matter or radiation has a fundamental significance hitherto unsuspected. This "information" is the type, structure, and past history of what goes into a black hole. From the outside, all black holes with the same mass, rotation, and electric charge look alike. You can't tell whether they have formed from iron, feathers,

or gold. And if you can't tell what went into a black hole, you have, in a sense, lost some information on the history of the universe.

Superficially, this seems an obvious conclusion to draw about material that has disappeared forever from our sight. What excites astrophysicists is that Hawking has shown they should take account of this lost information in an exact mathematical manner in order to fully understand black holes and their role in the universe.

As he has explained at scientific meetings last year and in the January issue of the Scientific American, Hawking and others have related this lost information to a physical concept originally used with heat. This is the thermodynamic concept of entropy, the physicist's measure of how much energy is lost forever in a heat engine. It can also represent information loss in a physical system.

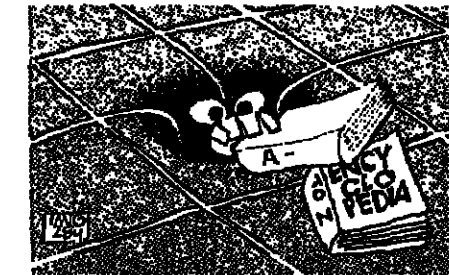
Following a 1972 suggestion of Jacob D. Bekenstein, then a graduate student at Princeton University, Hawking and others have shown how to apply this concept in an exact mathematical manner to the lost information about

what goes into black holes, and this helps them explain better how black holes evolve.

Hawking has also borrowed the concept of temperature from the thermodynamic theory, of heat. He and others have shown that black holes can be considered to have a temperature that should be taken into account. Among other things, this means black holes should emit energy according to their temperature.

Most black holes would be too cold for this radiation to be significant. But if the hole is small enough, say with the mass of a mountain (a billion tons) and the size of an atom, it would be quite hot. It would radiate vigorously and might explode. Hawking thinks that such black holes, left over from the formation of the universe, may be exploding right now and suggests looking for them.

Black holes are among the more bizarre upshots of Einstein's relativity theory. For decades they were just an intellectual curiosity. But, over the past 10 years, astrophysicists have taken them more seriously, since one or two of the holes may have been found in our galaxy.



Now, by marrying the two formerly separate sciences of relativity and thermodynamics, Hawking has made astrophysicists think again about the nature and role of black holes in the universe. He has shown that they swallow information in a way that must be considered with mathematical precision and that may set one of the limits to what we can find out about the universe.

In all of this, Hawking has worked with many collaborators. But he remains the leader. To quote Jeremiah Ostriker of Princeton University, he is the one who "has made more progress in relativity than anyone in the past 20 years and perhaps since Einstein."

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French/German

Menace d'orage sur l'Egypte

(Traduction d'un article paraissant à la page 30)

par Charles W. Yost

Le Caire
L'Egypte d'aujourd'hui est un curieux mélange de continuité immémorable et de révolution à peine contenue.

A Sakkarah les touristes pullulent auprès de la pyramide du pharaon Zoser, dont le règne il y a près de 5 000 ans instaura l'une des civilisations les plus durables de l'histoire. Le long de la route traversant le delta couleur émeraude, les ânes, le bétail, les oies, les algrettes et les hommes et femmes laborieux pourraient sortir des images gravées sur les murs du tombeau du pharaon.

Sur la route ramenant au Caire, toutefois, les boîtes de nuit luxueuses, où jusqu'aux émeutes d'il y a un mois les riches — étrangers ou indigènes — regardaient les danseuses faire la danse du ventre jusqu'aux petites heures du matin, sont des carcasses réduites en cendres, des avertissements de mauvais augure.

A notre époque de transformation radicale, toutes les nations ont à faire face à des problèmes immenses et déconcertants, mais ceux de l'Egypte sont plus immenses et plus déconcertants que la plupart d'entre eux.

Elle a été engagée dans des guerres la plupart du temps depuis 1940. Son gouvernement se sent contraint à dépenser une portion importante et hors de proportion du budget national et de ses énormes emprunts étrangers en armes, armées et soutien de la défense.

Tous ses jeunes gens doivent faire le service militaire et la plupart de ses diplômés universitaires doivent retarder leurs carrières de trois à cinq ans tandis qu'ils végètent dans le désert du

Sinaï. L'agitation des étudiants n'est donc pas surprenante.

Moins de 5% du territoire de l'Egypte est arable, mais sa population a doublé en une génération et continue à croître de façon exponentielle. Elle a été occupée par les Turcs et les Anglais pendant la plus grande partie des 450 dernières années et n'a vraiment réalisé son propre gouvernement que pendant les 30 dernières années.

Avec cet héritage et ces contraintes, le président Sadate a fait des progrès remarquables en cinq ans sous trois rapports.

Premièrement, en s'éloignant d'une association impopulaire avec l'Union soviétique et le socialisme qui ne convient pas à l'Egypte.

Deuxièmement, en ouvrant l'économie du pays à des initiatives nationales et occidentales plus libérales.

Troisièmement, en faisant preuve de bonne volonté pour faire la paix avec Israël, pour reconnaître son existence et pour se solidariser avec les autres afin de garantir sa sécurité.

Jusqu'à présent, toutefois, il a reçu peu de compensations pour les risques qu'il a courus.

La rupture avec l'Union soviétique a privé son armée d'armes neuves et de pièces détachées au moment où Israël est fortement réapprovisionné en armements par les Etats-Unis. Cependant il continue à être grevé de dettes énormes envers les Russes.

Tandis que l'Egypte reçoit une aide économique substantielle des pays arabes riches en pétrole et des montants modestes des Etats-Unis, ceux-ci sont à peine suffisants pour lui permettre de rester à flot. Son propre fonctionna-

risme compliqué décourage aussi bien les investissements étrangers que les indigènes. Cependant, tant que l'économie ne prend pas son essor, il y a peu d'autres emplois pour les milliers de diplômés sortant en foule des universités.

Les bouches en augmentation englobent la plupart des fruits du développement sans bénéfices appréciables pour personne si ce n'est pour quelques-uns. Cependant le mois dernier lorsque Sadate, répondant à des pressions étrangères bien intentionnées, réduisit les allocations sur les produits essentiels et augmenta les prix, une explosion populaire se produisit.

Finalement, depuis plusieurs mois il n'y a pas eu de progrès en faveur de la paix. L'accord limité du Sinaï de 1975 a simplement conduit Sadate à se heurter aux Syriens et aux Palestiniens. Depuis lors la guerre civile du Liban, les élections des Etats-Unis et maintenant les prochaines élections en Israël ont même empêché une nouvelle réunion de la conférence de Genève, sans parler des progrès en faveur de la paix.

Sadate, quelque habile qu'il soit, ne peut pas faire des miracles indéfiniment. Il doit, si sa politique actuelle, ou même son régime, doivent survivre, produire des avantages visibles pour son peuple — soit quelques modestes améliorations dans leur standard de vie extrêmement bas, soit quelque évolution tangible en faveur de la paix, une évacuation des territoires arabes occupés, une réduction énergétique des forces et des dépenses militaires.

Si Sadate devait perdre le pouvoir, le choix ne se porterait pas sur un

autre leader de même caractère et de même disposition. Ce pourrait être quelqu'un de la gauche, parmi ceux qui ont délibérément exploité les récentes démonstrations. Plus vraisemblablement, ce serait quelqu'un de la droite, fanatiquement nationaliste et religieux, réactionnaire, voué tout entier à une solution militaire du conflit israélo-arabe plutôt qu'à une solution politique. L'un ou l'autre de ceux-ci rechercherait une réconciliation avec les Soviétiques, à cause des armes si n'est pour aucune autre raison.

La visite du secrétaire d'Etat Vance au Moyen Orient et le supplément notable récent de l'aide américaine à l'Egypte furent par conséquent opportuns et nécessaires. Toutefois, ce sont ceux des symboles qui doivent être rapidement suivis par une action positive si une détérioration fatale n'est prévenue.

Ce n'est pas uniquement dans l'intérêt absolu des Etats-Unis mais aussi dans celui d'Israël que l'arabe le plus peuplé et le plus puissant militairement demeure sous un gouvernement modéré. Il existe une possibilité raisonnable de terminer la guerre et de négocier une paix durable cette année, mais seulement si les négociations déboutent rapidement et sont vigoureusement menées vers une conclusion heureuse.

Sans quoi il y aura certainement encore une autre guerre dans la série de guerres israélo-arabes, chacune d'elles plus coûteuse, plus inutile et plus menaçante aussi bien pour les participants que pour leurs alliés.

© 1977 Charles W. Yost

Sturmsignal über Ägypten

(Dieser Artikel erscheint auf Seite 30 in englischer Sprache.)

Von Charles W. Yost

Kairo
Das heutige Ägypten ist eine seltsame Zusammensetzung aus uralter Kontinuität und kaum aufzuhaltender Revolution.

In Sakkarah besichtigen Touristen scharenweise die Pyramide des Pharaos Djoser, dessen Herrschaft vor beinahe 5.000 Jahren eine der dauerhaftesten Zivilisationen in der Geschichte einleitete. Auf der Fahrt durch das emeraldgrüne Delta könnte man glauben, die Esel, Rinder, Gänse, Silberreiher, die ihrer Arbeit nachgehenden Männer und Frauen seien den Bildern an den Wänden des Pharaonengrabes entstiegen.

Auf dem Rückweg nach Kairo sieht man jedoch bedeutungsvolle Wurzeln — die Gerippe ausgebrannter luxuriöser Nachtclubs, wo bis vor einem Monat, ehe die Unruhen ausbrachen, die Reichen (Ausländer und Einheimische) dem Bauchtanz bis in die frühen Morgenstunden zuschauten.

In unserer Zeit der radikalen Änderungen sehen sich alle Länder großen und verwirrenden Problemen gegenüber, doch die in Ägypten sind größer und verwirrender als in den meisten anderen Ländern.

Seit 1940 war es beinahe die ganze Zeit in den einen oder anderen Krieg verwickelt. Seine Regierung sieht sich gezwungen, einen großen und unangemessenen Teil des Staatshaushalts und seiner riesigen ausländischen Kredite für seine Waffen, Streitkräfte und Verteidigung zu verwenden. In Ägypten sind alle jungen Männer wehrdienstpflichtig. Und beinahe alle, die ihr Studium an der Universität abgeschlossen haben, müssen ihre berufliche Laufbahn um drei bis fünf Jahre verschle-

ben, während sie in der Sinaiwüste vegetieren. Studentenunruhen überschlagen daher nicht.

Weniger als fünf Prozent der Fläche Ägyptens ist Ackerland, aber seine Bevölkerung ist in einer Generation auf das Doppelte angestiegen und vermehrt sich weiterhin um ein Vielfaches. Im Laufe der vergangenen 450 Jahre war es die meiste Zeit von Türken und Engländern besetzt; wirkliche Selbstregierung hat es erst in den letzten 30 Jahren erlangt.

Trotz dieses Erbes und dieser Einschränkungen hat Präsident Sadat in fünf Jahren auf drei Gebieten beachtliche Fortschritte erzielt:

Erstens: Er wandte sich von einer unbeliebten Verbindung mit der Sowjetunion und von dem für Ägypten ungeeigneten Sozialismus ab.

Zweitens: Er machte mehr Raum für freiere einheimische und westliche Initiative auf dem Gebiet der Wirtschaft.

Drittens: Er zeigte eine Bereitschaft, mit Israel Frieden zu schließen, seine Existenz anzuerkennen und gemeinsam mit anderen Ländern seine Sicherheit zu garantieren.

Bis jetzt hat er jedoch nur geringen Lohn für die von ihm eingegangenen Risiken empfangen.

Der Bruch mit der Sowjetunion hat seine Streitkräfte neuer Waffen und Ersatzteile beraubt, und zwar zu einer Zeit, wo Israel, von den Vereinigten Staaten schwer unterstützt wird, doch die enormen Schulden bei den Russen letzten noch immer schwer auf ihm.

Wenn auch Ägypten umfangreiche Wirtschaftshilfe von den reichen Arabern und bescheidenen Beträgen von den Vereinigten Staaten zuteil werden, reichen sie doch kaum aus, um sich

damit über Wasser zu halten. Seine eigene aufgeblasene Bürokratie schreckt ausländische und einheimische Investitionen ab. Solange es jedoch mit der Wirtschaftslage nicht besser wird, haben die Tausenden von Studenten, die von den Universitäten abgehen, wenig andere Arbeitsmöglichkeiten.

Die sich vermehrenden Minderen verschlingen die meisten Früchte der Entwicklung, ohne daß sie jemandem — einige wenige ausgenommen — zugute kommen. Als jedoch im vergangenen Monat Sadat auf wohlgemeintes Drängen des Auslandes die Beihilfe für lebensnotwendige Artikel kürzte und die Preise erhöhte, gab es einen Aufruhr unter der Bevölkerung.

Dazu kommt, daß seit Monaten keine Fortschritte in bezug auf den Frieden gemacht wurden. Das begrenzte Sinaï-Abkommen von 1975 brachte Sadat lediglich einen Zusammenstoß mit den Syriern und Palästinensern. Seit der Zeit haben der libanesische Bürgerkrieg, die amerikanischen Wahlen und nun die bevorstehenden Wahlen in Israel sogar die Wiederaufnahme der Genfer Konferenz verhindert, von irgendwelchem Fortschritt auf den Frieden hin ganz zu schweigen.

So gescheit wie Sadat ist, er kann nicht immer Wunder wirken. Er muß, wenn seine gegenwärtige Politik, ja, sein Regime, fortbestehen soll, sichtbare Vorteile für seine Bevölkerung schaffen — entweder einige bescheidene Verbesserungen in ihrem abgrundtiefen Lebensstandard oder wahrnehmbare Schritte auf den Frieden hin, einen Rückzug aus den besetzten arabischen Gebieten, eine drastische Kürzung der militärischen Streitkräfte und Kosten.

Kein Nachfolger Sadats, sollte dieser nicht überleben, könnte denselben

Charakter und dieselben Fähigkeiten besitzen. Es könnte jemand aus den Reihen der Linksgerichteten sein, die die jüngsten Demonstrationen vorzüglich ausnutzten. Doch wahrscheinlich wäre es jemand von der Rechten, der fanatisch nationalistisch und religiös reaktionär eingestellt ist und eher eine militärische als eine politische Lösung des arabisch-israelischen Konflikts suchen würde. Beide würden eine Versöhnung mit den Sowjets anstreben, wenn auch aus keinem anderen Grund als um Waffen zu erhalten.

Daß Außenminister Vance den Nahen Osten besuchte und daß Ägypten kürzlich eine bescheidene zusätzliche amerikanische Hilfe zuteil wurde, war daher notwendig und kam zur richtigen Zeit. Dies sind jedoch nur bescheidene Schritte, auf die schnelle und umfangreiche Maßnahmen folgen müssen, wenn ein totaler Verfall aufgehalten werden soll.

Es liegt nicht nur sehr im Interesse Ägyptens, sondern auch im Interesse Israels, daß der am meisten bevölkerte und militärisch stärkste arabische Staat unter geschäftlicher Führerschaft bleibt. Es wäre gut möglich, dieses Jahr den Krieg zu beenden und einen Vertrag über einen dauernden Frieden abzuschließen, doch dann, wenn die Verhandlungen umgehend aufgenommen und energiegelb einem erfolgreichen Abschluß geführt werden.

Andernfalls wird es zweifellos zu einem weiteren Krieg in der Reihe der arabisch-israelischen Kriege kommen, von denen einer immer kostspieliger und nutzloser als der andere und noch schlimmer für die Betroffenen und ihre Verbündeten ist.

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French/German

Naître de nouveau chrétienement

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Traduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglais sur la page The Home Forum
(une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine)

Etes-vous né de nouveau ?

Une question de cette importance a trait en partie aux paroles de Jean concernant Christ Jésus : « A tous ceux qui l'ont reçu, à ceux qui croient en son nom, [il] a donné le pouvoir de devenir enfants de Dieu, lesquels sont nés, non du sang, ni de la volonté de la chair, ni de la volonté de l'homme, mais de Dieu. » L'auteur de la Première épître de Jean ajouta cette promesse glorieuse : « Tout ce qui est né de Dieu triomphe du monde. »

Le Scientiste Chrétien est-il « né de nouveau » ?

Oui, dans le sens spirituel le plus profond ! En fait, c'est là un pas extrêmement important dans la croissance spirituelle. Cela signifie renoncer à une croyance matérielle en Dieu, en l'homme, et en l'existence, et s'efforcer d'atteindre plutôt la réalité spirituelle.

La Science Chrétienne enseigne que Dieu est Tout et qu'il est la seule présence et le seul pouvoir. L'homme n'existe pas en dehors de Dieu en tant qu'entité séparée. Il n'est pas comme le vase d'argile créé par le potier. Un des enseignements fondamentaux de la Bible est que l'homme est l'image de Dieu. Dans son identité spirituelle véritable, l'homme est le reflet du Père infini, aussi parfait que le Père et jamais séparé de Lui. C'est là une revendication capitale qui lance un défi à l'idée que nous nous faisons généralement de la nature de l'homme. Dieu et l'homme sont un quant à leur caractère et à leur nature : Dieu est l'Entendement Père et l'homme est Son Idée parfaite.

Qu'en est-il donc de ce monde de choses, plein d'événements, y compris cette chose ou cet objet que nous appelons le corps humain ? Il est d'usage de penser que ce

corps est la demeure temporaire de l'homme, que l'homme vit en raison de son corps, et qu'il meurt quand son corps meurt. Il n'en est pas ainsi, dit la Science Chrétienne. Le corps (et toute autre chose ou tout autre objet dans le monde) ne constitue pas la création de Dieu, mais est un état subjectif de la conscience mortelle. Appeler l'homme, l'image et la ressemblance de Dieu, quelque chose dont nous ne sommes que vaguement conscients dans l'espace et dans le temps, est une erreur qui appartient à une croyance en un monde de matière. Cela est manifestement illogique : Dieu est Esprit, non matière ; comment donc la matière, sous quelque forme que ce soit, peut-elle être le reflet de Dieu ? L'homme ne vit pas dans la matière ou en raison de la matière.

Mary Baker Eddy, qui a découvert et fondé la Science Chrétienne, écrit dans le livre d'étude de cette Science : « Absolu-ment séparée de la croyance à une existence matérielle et du songe de cette existence, est la Vie divine, qui révèle l'intelligence spirituelle et la conscience de la domination qu'a l'homme sur toute la terre. Cette compréhension chasse l'erreur et guérit les malades, et la possédant, vous pouvez parler "comme ayant autorité" ». Ou, comme l'indiqua l'auteur de la Première épître de Jean, celui qui possède cette conscience « triomphe du monde ».

C'est cela donc, être né de nouveau de la façon que les Scientistes Chrétiens pensent être la plus significative. Cela veut dire que nous nous considérons d'une façon différente, non pas comme des mortels

formés de chair et d'os (devant faire tellement attention à cette chair et à ces os qui contiennent l'homme, croyons-nous) mais comme le reflet de Dieu, la ressemblance de l'Esprit divin.

Cette vue de l'homme peut venir en un instant quand le terrain a été bien préparé. Ou bien nous pouvons aborder cette compréhension pas à pas à mesure que nous corrigeons les erreurs de croyance qui nous ont amené à l'idée bizarre que le reflet de Dieu peut être un assemblage de molécules matérielles. A mesure que nous corrigeons effectivement ces erreurs, que nous spiritualisons notre concept de l'homme, le monde fait d'événements humains s'améliorera. C'est sur cette base que Jésus guérissait tous ceux qui se tournaient vers lui pour être aidés, et c'est sur cette base que les guérisons effectuées par la pratique de la Science Chrétienne ont lieu au cours des occupations journalières des étudiants de cette Science.

« Tout ce qui est né de Dieu triomphe du monde » — pas une fois, mais comme une merveille continue pour le chrétien sincère.

« Jean 1:12, 13 ; 1 Jean 5:4 ; Science et Santé avec la Clé des Écritures, p. 14.

« Christian Science » prononcer kraisshenn 'saienss

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, « Science et Santé avec la Clé des Écritures » de Mary Baker Eddy existe en français en regard. On peut l'acheter dans les Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne ou le commander à Francis C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à l'Institut de la Science Chrétienne, 1111 North Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Christliche Wiedergeburt

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels
(Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich)

Sind Sie von neuem geboren?

Solch eine wichtige Frage hat etwas mit den Worten des Johannes über Christus Jesus gemein: „Wie viele ihn aber aufnahmen, denen gab er Macht, Gottes Kinder zu werden, die an seinen Namen glauben, welche nicht von dem Geblüt noch von dem Willen des Fleisches noch von dem Willen eines Mannes, sondern von Gott geboren sind.“ Der Verfasser des ersten Johannesbriefes fügte die herrliche Verheißung hinzu: „Alles, was von Gott geboren ist, überwindet die Welt.“

Ist der Christliche Wissenschaftler „von neuem geboren“?

Im tiefsten geistigen Sinne, ja! Die Wiedergeburt ist in der Tat eine sehr wichtige Stufe im geistigen Wachstum. Sie bedeutet, daß wir einen materiellen Glauben an Gott, den Menschen und das Dasein aufgeben und statt dessen ein Verständnis von der geistigen Wirklichkeit zu gewinnen suchen.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß Gott Alles ist, die einzige Gegenwart und Macht. Der Mensch existiert nicht als eine von Gott getrennte Wesenheit. Er gleicht nicht einem Tongefäß, das der Töpfer schafft. Eine der grundlegenden Lehren der Bibel ist, daß der Mensch das Ebenbild Gottes ist. In seinem wahren, geistigen Selbst ist der Mensch die Widerspiegelung des unendlichen himmlischen Vaters, er ist ebenso vollkommen wie der Vater und niemals von ihm getrennt. Das ist eine Behauptung von grober Tragweite, die unsere herkömmliche Vorstellung von der Natur des Menschen in Frage stellt. Gott und der Mensch sind eins im Wesen: Gott ist das Eltern-Gemüt, und der Mensch ist Seine vollkommene Idee.

Was hat es dann mit dieser ereignisreichen Welt der Dinge auf sich, einschließlich des Gegenstands oder Objekts, das wir den menschlichen Körper nennen? Es wird allgemein die Auffassung vertreten, daß dieser Körper die zeitweilige Wohnstätte des Menschen sei, daß der Mensch lebe, weil sein Körper lebt, und daß er sterbe, wenn sein Körper stirbt. Das ist nicht wahr, sagt die Christliche Wissenschaft. Der Körper — und jedes andere Ding oder Objekt in der Welt — ist nicht Gottes Schöpfung, sondern ein subjektiver Zustand des sterblichen Bewußtseins. Wenn wir etwas, dessen wir uns im Bereich von Raum und Zeit nur vage bewußt sind, Mensch nennen; das Bild und Gleichnis Gottes, begehen wir einen Fehler, der dem Glauben an eine Welt der Materie angeht. Man sieht auf den ersten Blick, daß dies unlogisch ist, denn Gott ist Geist, nicht Materie; wie kann

also die Materie in irgendeiner Form die Widerspiegelung Gottes sein? Der Mensch lebt nicht in noch aufgrund der Materie.

Mary Baker Eddy, die die Christliche Wissenschaft entdeckte und gründete, schreibt in deren Lehrbuch: „Gänzlich getrennt von der Annahme und dem Traum des materiellen Lebens ist das göttliche Leben, das geistiges Verständnis und das Bewußtsein von der Herrschaft des Menschen über die ganze Erde offenbart. Dieses Verständnis treibt Irrtum aus und heilt die Kranken, und mit ihm kannst du sprechen „wie einer, der Vollmacht hat.“ Oder wie der Verfasser des ersten Johannesbriefes andeutet: Wer dieses Bewußtsein hat, überwindet die Welt.“

Das also ist die Wiedergeburt, die die Christlichen Wissenschaftler für wirklich sinnvoll halten. Sie bedeutet, daß wir uns selbst anders betrachten, nicht als aus Fleisch und Knochen bestehende Sterbliche (die mit diesem Fleisch und diesen Knochen auch so vorsichtig umgehen müssen, weil sie glauben, sie machten die Wohnstätte des Menschen aus), sondern als Gottes Widerspiegelung, das Ebenbild des göttlichen Geistes.

Solch eine geistige Schau vom Menschen mag plötzlich kommen, wenn der Boden gut vorbereitet ist. Oder wir mögen dem Verständnis schrittweise näherkommen, wenn wir die Irrtümer der Annahme berichtigen, die uns zu der eigentümlichen Vorstellung geführt haben, daß Gottes Widerspiegelung eine Anordnung materieller Moleküle sein könne. Wenn wir diese Irrtümer korrigieren, wenn wir unseren Begriff vom Menschen vergeltigen, wird es mit der Welt der menschlichen Ereignisse besser werden. Auf dieser Grundlage hellte Jesus alle, die bei ihm Hilfe suchten. Und auf ebendieser Grundlage werden durch die Ausübung der Christlichen Wissenschaft in den täglichen Angelegenheiten Ihrer Anhänger Heilungen bewirkt.

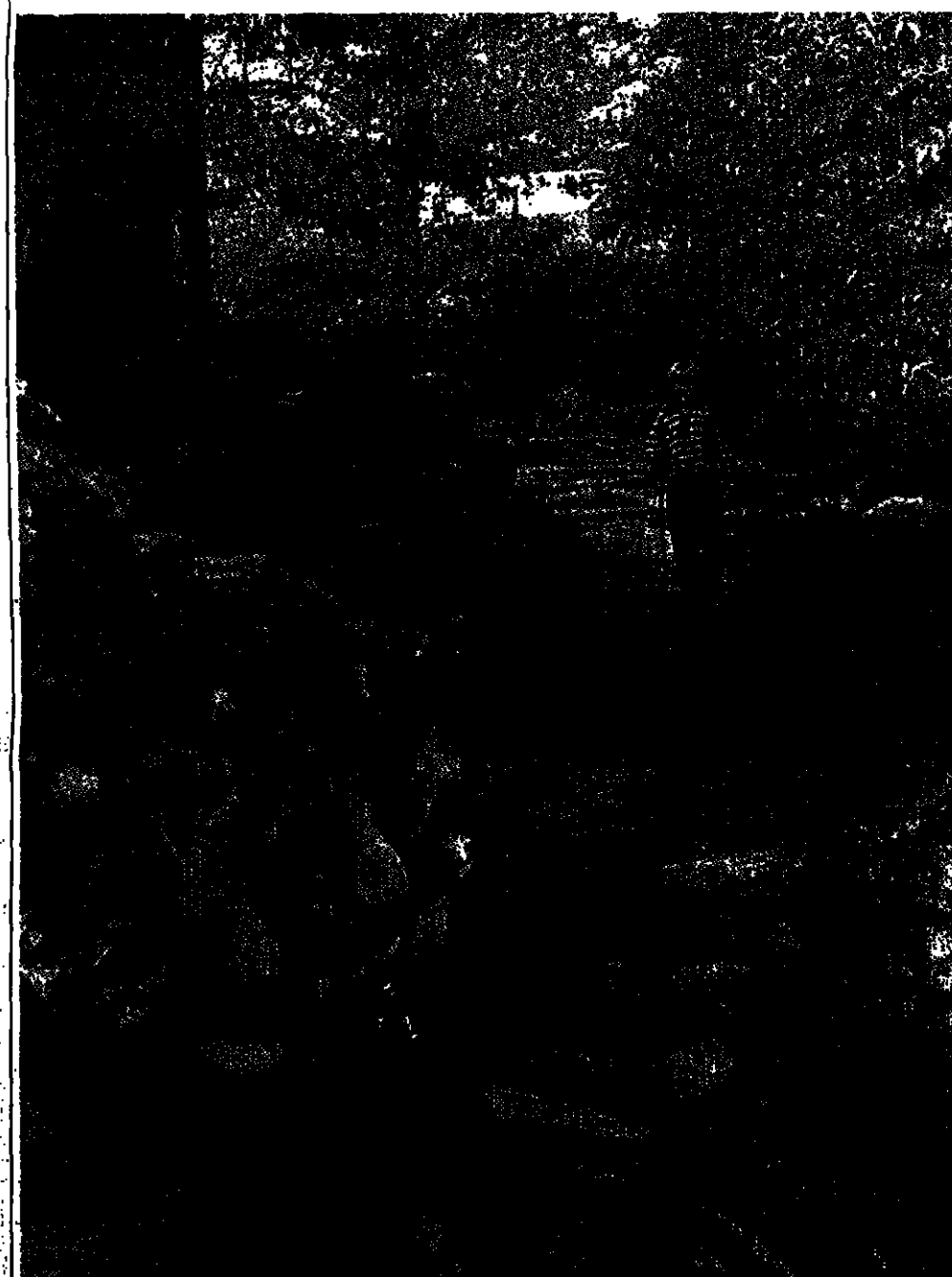
„Alles, was von Gott geboren ist, überwindet die Welt“ — nicht nur einmal, sondern für den hingebungsvollen Christen ist es ein immerwährendes Wunder.

« Johannes 1:12, 13 ; 1 Johannes 5:4 ; Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 14.

« Christian Science » sprich: kraisshenn 'saienss

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift“ von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erhältlich. Das Buch kann in den Leserräumen der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden, oder von Francis C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Ankündigungen über andere christliche-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gratis auf Anfrage des Verlags, The Christian Science Monitor, 1111 North Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.



Young Goodman, Heraldt, Southern France

By Mark Antin



'Les Poissons Rouges' 1911: Oil on canvas by Henri Matisse

Courtesy of The Pushkin Museum, Moscow

Salvinus fontinalis

Its name means "little salmon in a spring" is found now only in the wildest brooks. Feeds on the plankton on their speckled floor. Leaps for black flies and loves mosquitos. During the "low water" months When winter brooks are but an icy trickle Its life is full of danger But quicksilver freshets of spring rain Bring life and leaf and summer rush again.

Katherine Saunders

Invitation

We could go into the woods & not come back We could fit there, between ferns & walk the long way

Hold in the eye of the wood dove by deer light, near morning we could taste the names of things older leaf, sweet coltsfoot

with summer our one dictionary & all earth our address

Kathy Epling

Matisse: paintings as response

There is such an air of ease about many of Matisse's paintings — such visual felicity — that the delighted eye can too easily overlook the rather steady, probing intelligence of his work. His exotic simplicity (and that would be a contradiction in terms for most other artists) belies the deliberation and complexity that characterized his procedures.

It seems almost too ponderous a question to ask what prompted him to choose a jar of goldfish as the central motif of this painting. But investigation suggests that Matisse was in fact no more haphazard in his choice of subject than he was his deliberate awareness of his actions as a painter. It has been stated that he even came close to narcissism; one writer describes his art in terms of a closed circuit. This is Lawrence Gowing: "Matisse discerned a method, which has now become the method of virtually all painting. Deliberately basing painting on reactions to painting, he was setting in motion the modern feed-back — the closed circuit within which the painter-intuition operates, continually intensifying qualities that are heretofore."

But this is half-truth. It isn't sufficient to say that Matisse just happened to have some goldfish in the studio, or that he was simply drawn by an instinctive painter's fascination for their brightness and decorative magic; though these are certainly the charmed features, aided by the exuberant profusion of flowers and foliage, of an apparently unpremeditated picture.

But the jar of goldfish (much more accurately painted in French) reappears in at least three other paintings by Matisse, and interestingly its accompanying associates are recurrent visual concerns of his: "Goldfish and Sculpture" was painted the same year as this one, 1911; "Goldfish and Pelette" in 1915; and in 1914 "Interieur, bucal de poissons" shows them next to one of his light filled windows — and windows of ten serve in his work as "paintings within paintings."

I surmise that Matisse had found in this motif of the goldfish an analogy for painting itself, or even for "art." The reflection of the red fish on the water surface has a very precise parallel in a picture in which he shows an artist painting a model dressed in green sitting in a pink chair: the painting on the easel shows a simplified, reduced version of the model — brushed shapes of pure green and pink paint — as if Matisse were saying: "The model is one thing, the painting is a response to it, but the painting is its own medium, true primarily to itself." Or, as he actually did say: "A work of art must carry in itself its complete significance and impose it on the beholder even before he can identify the subject matter."

The reflected image of the goldfish is, as it were, "painted" on the surface of the water in the jar, and of course paint, free and easy strokes of red paint, is obviously all these reflections are. It's as if one half of Matisse was always trying to be a second remove from things, realizing only too vividly that a painter can be easily caught in that closed circuit, not unlike a fish in a bowl. His ingenuity and agility were concentrated on escape. He could not be satisfied with the "total internal reflection" of a fish's underwater world; he must, if possible, be trick his way out of the tyrannies of art, particularly that of domination by a subject, and, by allowing his intuition freer play, produce works independent of their model, and even independent of his own plan and expectation.

I don't concede that Matisse's art is "narcissistic" — indeed it is further from self-worship than the work of many painters. In his investigation of what he called the "eternal question of the objective and the subjective" it is as if he was trying to make the most of both. Even in his self-portraits he often eyes himself shrewdly with a sort of momentary distrust, or actually looks away. If he paints himself painting he either has his back to himself, or is concentrating exclusively on his subject. His concept of painting seems to me to be a paradoxical belief that, although it is the reflection of a subject, this reflection can somehow be liberated from its original.

Are his goldfish aware of the painting they are making on the water-mirror above them? I think one half of Matisse wanted to be just as unselfconscious.

Christopher Anderson

A change of century

Anthea and I have just taken a holiday, urged like most people, I suppose, by the desire for a "change." It is a need that London fosters, for bricks and mortar present a stolid front to the seasons, and apart from the galling little parties of infiltrating trees, not much changes in it but the temperature and the weather.

We went for our change to Bath. The great advantage of going there is that one gets not only a change of scene, but of century. I do not know many towns that really accomplish this feat. Most of those that have numerous relics of the past strike one as merely preserving them with difficulty amid the hurly-burly of a modern city; they do not transport you to the past, they only remind you of it momentarily.

In fact the one town I can call to mind that carries you irresistibly into medieval times is Monemvasia, on its tiny island off the coast of the Peloponnese. There, once you have passed through the gate in its ramparts, and are in its twisting alleys, passing under sombre archways, encountering dark portals, as promising of adventure as the Sire de Maudit's door, or picking your way up and down winding steps, lit at night only by oil lamps at infrequent intervals, and brooded over above by the remains of the impregnable castle that, despite many sieges, has never been taken by storm — then you are back without reservation in the Middle Ages.

It is the accomplishment of Bath that it takes you back to the 18th century. To begin with there is its elegance, its Georgian architecture, its great crescents and terraces, its classical colonnades and porticos, its air of spaciousness. It is that astonishing phenomenon nowadays, a properly planned town, redolent of the Age of Reason. There is the absence of industrial ugliness, and the presence of the countryside; for Bath, nursed by tree-covered hills, keeps one always aware of the country element. The "ton" from London might patronize it, but it was essentially a country town where the landed gentry and squires came to enjoy the balls and assemblies and routs.

But this of course is not nearly all. It has an atmosphere. The tempo of polite society in the 18th century, that leisurely, dignified behavior that did its best to follow Chesterfield's advice, "Sacrifice to the Graces," still seems to linger in Bath, where shopping, we found, remains an occasion for polite intercourse, and to inquire the way is to strike up an acquaintance. Little indeed, I feel, has altered there since Dickens's Lord

Mutanhed drove his mail cart — in his lordship's words "the neatest, prettiest, gwairestest thing that ever ran upon wheels." One is always half expecting to meet it, or to see a phaeton or a curricule swing round the corner, and there seems something wrong when it turns out to be a bus.

In fact when we went to the carriage museum, I had the feeling that it was really a livery stable, and that any one of these vehicles might be out on the road tomorrow. So I was not surprised to learn that until a year or so ago, it had been a livery stable; and if they did not let out their chaises and landaus and victorias, they did let out horses, which suggests, I fancy, the tempo still preserved at Bath.

There is also in Bath something of that remoteness from the great world without that characterizes Jane Austen's fictional society, upon which the Napoleonic war makes so little impression. In Bath the newspaper bills with scaring headlines were delightfully few, or well concealed; and if one was so ill-advised as to read a paper, the events had an air of occurring in some remote, vague and quite possibly unreal world!

But after all it is perhaps the real advantage of Bath that it combines the best of two worlds, a fact brought home to me when we visited its celebrated gallery of costumes. I was appalled at the immense size of the oblong hoops worn by the eighteenth century ladies.

"How," I demanded of Anthea, "did they get in and out of vehicles or doorways? It's fantastic — a wild, impossibly grotesque world!"

"It's very lovely material," murmured Anthea dreamily. I thought of the gentlemen. What happened to all these silks and velvets and brocades when, in Swift's phrase, it was "twelvepenny weather," when it was raining, and you must hire a coach and there wasn't a coach handy? It was not until near the middle of the century that mackintoshes appeared, and later still before Jonas Hanway introduced the umbrella, and for long both were considered "not quite the thing."

"There were cloaks," said Anthea. "And how much nicer men look in them than in mackintoshes!"

Maybe, but how cumbersome are cloaks! My thanks go to Hanway and Mackintosh; and I was very glad to step into the eighteenth century with up-to-date samples of their inventions!

Eric Forbes-Boyd

Lullaby of earth

Tree cradle, sea cradle, never cease rocking. Bear us on curving wings, wind, into sleep. Earth-circling sound is a melody locking in night-muted whispers the high and the deep.

Sea cradle, tree cradle, twilight down-streaming. Into the dark of oblivious rest, bear us with hope of the morning's up-gleaming safely through shadows to dawn's highest crest.

Bonnie May Melody

Salvage by crow

The crow's the one that interrupts the light with shroud-wings and a voice of slate.

Too much of noon is rescued from excess by twin blades of jet cutting time, fine.

I count the clear day's lavishness lost, that's not been saved by one crow, at least.

Norma Farber

The Monitor's religious article

Christian rebirth

Have you been born again?

Such an important question is related in part to John's words concerning Christ Jesus: "As many as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on his name: which were born, not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God." The writer of 1 John added this glorious promise: "Whoever is born of God overcometh the world."*

Is the Christian Scientist "born again"? In the deepest spiritual sense, yes! In fact, this is a most important step in spiritual growth. It means a putting aside of a material belief in God, man, and existence, and a reaching out instead for spiritual reality.

Christian Science teaches that God is All and the only presence or power. Man does not exist apart from God as a separate entity. He is not like the clay vessel the potter creates. One of the basic teachings of the Bible is that man is the image of God. In his true, spiritual selfhood man is the reflection of the Infinite Father, as perfect as the Father and never separated from Him. This is a momentous claim, and it challenges our usual conception of the nature of man. God and man are one in character and nature: God is the parent Mind, and man is His perfect idea.

What, then, of this eventful world of things — including that thing or object we call the human body? The usual conception is that this body is the temporary habitat for man, that man lives because of his body, and that he dies when his body dies. Not so, says Christian Science. The body (and every other thing or object in the world) is not God's creation but a subjective state of mortal consciousness. To call something we are only vaguely aware of in the realm of space and time man, the image and likeness of God, is a mistake that belongs to a belief in a world of matter. It is illogical on the face of it: God is Spirit, not matter, so how can matter in any form be the reflection of God? Man does not live in or because of matter.

Mary Baker Eddy, who discovered and founded Christian Science, writes in its textbook: "Entirely separate from the belief and dream of material living, is the Life divine, revealing spiritual understanding and the consciousness of man's dominion over the whole earth. This understanding casts out error and heals the sick, and with it you can speak 'as one having authority.'"† Or as the writer of 1 John implied, he who has this consciousness "overcometh the world."

So this is being born again in the way Christian Scientists feel is most meaningful. It means looking at ourselves in a different way, not as "mortals wrapped in flesh and bones (having to be oh-so-careful of that flesh and bones in the belief that it contains man)" but as God's reflection, the likeness of divine Spirit.

Such a vision of man may come in an instant when the ground has been well prepared. Or we may approach the understanding step by step as we correct the errors of belief that have led us to the peculiar

conception that God's reflection can be an arrangement of material molecules. As we do correct those errors, as we spiritualize our sense of man, the world of human events will be improved. It was on this basis that Jesus healed all those who turned to him for help. It is on this basis that the healings of Christian Science practice are recorded in the day-to-day affairs of its students.

"Whoever is born of God overcometh the world" — not once, but as an ongoing wonder for the dedicated Christian.

*John 1:12, 13; †1 John 5:4; [Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 14.]

A search that satisfies

Today perhaps more than at any time in recent history long-held concepts are being challenged. Beliefs about religion, about God, about health, about the very substance of things are changing. There is a searching and rethinking going on.

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Truly my soul waiteth upon God: from him cometh my salvation.
Psalm 62:1

OPINION AND...

Charles W. Yost

Storm warning over Egypt

Cairo
Egypt today is a curious compound of immemorial continuity and barely-contained revolution.

At Sakkarah tourists swarm by the pyramid of the Pharaoh Zoser, whose reign nearly 5,000 years ago inaugurated one of the most enduring civilizations of history. Along the road through the emerald delta the donkeys, cattle, geese, egrets, and tolling men and women might have stepped from the pictures carved on the walls of the pharaoh's tomb.

On the road back to Cairo, however, the luxurious nightclubs, where until the riots a month ago the wealthy — foreign and domestic — watched belly dancers undulate through the small hours, are burned-out shells, ominous warnings.

In our times of radical transformation, all nations are faced with vast and baffling problems, but Egypt's are vaster and more baffling than most.

It has been involved in warfare most of the time since 1940. Its government feels compelled to spend a massive and disproportionate part of the national budget and its huge foreign loans on arms, armies, and defense support. All its young men must do military service, and most of its university graduates have to postpone their careers three to five years

while they vegetate in the Sinai desert. Student unrest is therefore not surprising.

Less than 5 percent of Egypt's territory is arable, but its population has doubled in a generation and keeps on growing exponentially. It has been occupied by Turks and British most of the last 450 years and has achieved real self-government only during the last 30.

Given this legacy and these constraints, President Sadat has in five years made remarkable progress in three respects:

First, in moving away from an unpopular association with the Soviet Union and the socialist system.

Second, in opening up the economy to freer domestic and Western initiatives.

Third, in demonstrating a willingness to make peace with Israel, to recognize its existence and join in guaranteeing its security.

So far, however, he has received little reward for the risks he has taken.

The break with the Soviet Union has deprived his army of new weapons and spare parts at a time when Israel is being heavily rearmed by the United States. Yet he continues to be burdened with enormous debts to the Russians.

While Egypt receives substantial economic aid from the oil-rich Arabs and modest amounts from the United States, these are barely sufficient to keep its head above water.

Its own bloated bureaucracy discourages foreign and domestic investment. Yet, as long as the economy fails to take off, there is little other employment for the thousands of graduates pouring out of the universities.

Multiplying mouths gobble up most of the fruits of development without appreciable benefit to any but a few. Yet last month when Sadat, responding to well-intentioned foreign pressures, reduced subsidies on essential commodities and raised prices, a popular explosion occurred.

Finally, there has for many months been no movement toward peace. The limited Sinai agreement of 1975 merely brought Sadat into collision with Syrians and Palestinians. Since then the Lebanese civil war, the American elections, and now the forthcoming Israeli elections have prevented even the reconvening of the Geneva conference, not to mention any progress toward peace.

Sadat, skillful as he is, cannot perform miracles indefinitely. He must, if his present policies, even his regime, are to survive, produce visible benefits for his people — either some modest improvements in their abysmally low living standard or some tangible movement toward peace, an evacuation of occupied Arab territory, a drastic scaling down of military forces and costs.

The alternative to Sadat, if he should not

survive, would not be another leader of the same character and disposition. It might be someone from the left, from those who deliberately exploited the recent demonstrations. More likely, it would be someone from the right, fanatically nationalistic and religiously reactionary, dedicated to a military rather than a political solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Either of these would seek a reconciliation with the Soviets, for the sake of arms if for no other reason.

The visit of Secretary Vance to the Middle East and the recent modest supplement of American aid to Egypt were therefore timely and necessary. However, they are only tokens which must be rapidly followed by substantive action if fatal deterioration is to be forestalled.

It is not only profoundly in the American interest but even more in Israel's interest that the most populous and militarily powerful Arab state remain under moderate leadership. There is a reasonable chance to end the war and negotiate a durable peace this year, to only if negotiations are promptly begun and vigorously pushed to a successful conclusion.

Otherwise there will surely be still another in the series of Arab-Israeli wars, each more costly, more useless, and more threatening both to the participants and to their allies.

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How we spent our winter

Melvin Maddocks

There is a legendary breed in Boston known as the L-Street Brownie. As far back as the oldest inhabitant can remember, L-Street Brownies have obeyed their code of swimming in the waters off South Boston, day in, day out, no matter what the weather. Indeed, newspaper and television cameras have made a ritual of recording the Brownies' more numbing immersions and the happy, possibly frozen-solid smiles on their faces afterward.

If you are not an L-Street Brownie, this is no winter to start. But some of us have formed an alternative group. We call ourselves the Elizabeth Barrett Browning Brownies. Once a week we gather at a member's house and dip our toes, so to speak, in a little ice-cold poetry and prose.

Our meetings open with our president turning down the thermostat to 50 degrees. Then we huddle in a circle — coats and mittens are optional — while the secretary reads the winter lyric from "Love's Labour's Lost":

When icicles hang by the wall,
And Dick, the shepherd, blows his nail,
And Tom bears logs into the hall,
And milk comes frozen home in pail,
When blood is nipped and ways be foul,
Then nightly sings the starting owl,
Tu-who, tu-whit, tu-who —
a merry note . . .

At the third line, our treasurer, whose name happens to be Tom, lugs in a log and for the rest of the song —

and sometimes for the rest of the evening, depending on the fireplace and the log — struggles to start a roaring blaze.

Following Shakespeare, the host-Brownie of the evening will read his own selections. Emerson's "The Snow-Storm" ("Announced by all the trumpets of the sky, Arrives the snow . . ."). Whittier's "Snow-Bound" ("A chill no coat, however stout, Of homespun stuff could quite shut out, A hard, dull bitterness of cold . . ."). Or Frost's "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening" ("The only other sound's the sweep/Of easy wind and downy flake . . .").

At first, as you can see, we got by with good, old, teeth-chattering New England poets. But then our scope expanded geographically and into prose. There was that memorable evening when the Brownies discovered "The Snows of Kilimanjaro" with Hemingway's ski-prose-poetry (" . . . the snow as smooth to see as cake frosting and as light as powder . . ."). And what a milestone in winter lit. when "War and Peace" received its first reading: "All day it had been calm and frosty with occasional lightly falling snow, and toward evening it began to clear . . . and the frost grew keener."

Tell us about it Napoleon.
Then it was on to non-fiction.
Thoreau's chapter, "The Pond in Winter," from "Walden," has become very popular with the Brownies, par-

ticularly the passage beginning: "After a still winter night I awoke with the impression that some question had been put to me . . . how — who — where?"

We have also gone multi-media. Several host-Brownies have introduced music: "The Snow Is Falling" by Debussy, almost anything by Grieg. And one resourceful chap brought his 16-millimeter projector and occupied a whole evening pleasantly enough by showing Robert Flaherty's classic "Nanook of the North."

Unfortunately, this new breakthrough in form has encouraged some of the younger Brownies to go too far. At the last meeting, when it came time to adjourn, we discovered a storm outside had locked us in while we were confronting winter in words by the fire. When we reassembled indoors, a lad who had been getting just a little too flippant, played a record of "Winter Wonderland" while reciting the record-low temperatures of the season across the nation. This was felt to be in poor taste, and by majority vote the usual punishment was administered. The miscreant was forced to stand on the porch and repeat 100 times the lines of Robert Service: "This is the Law of the Yukon, that only/ the strong shall survive."

The man has never been heard from again, though we may look him up during our annual amnesty in June, just before the subject of our meetings turns to heat. "The red sun was pasted in the sky like a water" — that's Stephen Crane, from "The Open Boat." Just makes you want to roll down the thermostat to 40, doesn't it?

Readers write

On reform for Rhodesia and the flooding of Venice

Michael Holman's recent dispatch from Salisbury is somewhat contradictory. He refers to white euphoria after Prime Minister Smith's broadcast Sept. 24, accepting majority rule in two years and then gives the reason being Mr. Smith's "interpretation" of the Kissinger proposals, which came much later.

No, except for the "hard liners," most whites have accepted that blacks will comprise the government in two years — albeit with some concern.

Mr. Holman's view that there are few signs that whites acknowledge the need for reform is certainly not accurate. In fact, as this writer sees it, most urban whites are way ahead of the government in this respect.

Unfortunately Mr. Holman is probably right in his assumption that Mr. Smith will try and do a deal with the new black party led by the chiefs. If he does, he will once more be taking some ill-informed advice from his Internal Affairs Department.

He should conduct a referendum of all adult blacks to determine who really does represent the majority. If it turns out to be Bishop Muzemba, then the so-called front-line presidents who have called for majority rule must logically accept the situation or show themselves to be advocates of minority rule — as they have in Mozambique and Angola.

Salisbury, Rhodesia

Ralph E. Burr

Venice not sinking

It is now a common belief that suddenly, without explanation, Venice is sinking and that the Italians have done nothing about it. Neither is true. The slow settling of the city, which has gone on for 800 years and which accelerated in this century, has evidently now been stopped by capping 18,000 artesian wells on the industrial mainland. This was done by the government, which built an aqueduct to supply the water.

The second most pressing problem, flooding, will be solved when the locks are built in the

openings in the sea wall, thereby controlling water levels in the lagoon. The international design competition for the locks was closed on Dec. 31 and in a while the winning design will be announced.

In short, the government in Rome has moved ahead in a number of ways, and the fight to save Venice is slowly but surely being won.

Boston

Rollin van N. Hadley

Assessing Palestinians

My reading of Professor Landes' article on the Palestinians in a recent issue of the Monitor convinced me that though he thought he differed greatly from Ambassador Francis H. Russell, in fact and in essence they had much the same thing to say. That is that there is no sure knowledge as to the mixture of races that formed the present-day Palestinians and for that matter all the peoples who live in the Fertile Crescent, no doubt including the Hebrews who were truly indigenous to the area.

Professor Landes also makes it perfectly clear that no nation of "regional hegemony" character has ever been able to remain a nation for long. Doesn't that tell us something about today — that all people living in the Fertile Crescent must eventually intermingle, and the Crescent must eventually disintegrate?

Perhaps there is now a possibility to make the first major step in that direction. Should all sides work toward that end and five major perpetual dissecting of rights and wrongs be undertaken, the Fertile Crescent might be saved.

We invite readers to letters to the editor. Of course we cannot answer every one, but letters are condensed before publication, and the full comments are welcome.

Letters should be addressed to: The Christian Science Monitor, 200 North Washington Street, Boston, MA 02111.

COMMENTARY

Richard L. Strout

Carter makes worldwide waves

Washington
Idi Amin is a ferocious 6-foot-4, 250-pound absolute ruler of Uganda who wants to be loved. He is just one of the extraordinary characters emerging in the global melodrama when an untried American President suddenly declares he will make human rights a feature of foreign policy and will be untrammelled in urging them.

• In Moscow the Kremlin weighs the effect of the March 28 visit of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance, who is seeking to advance arms limitation, and of President Carter's unrestrained support of Soviet dissidents Andrei Sakharov and Alexander Ginsburg.

• In Argentina, Uruguay, and Ethiopia, leaders ruefully note sudden cutbacks in U.S. aid, which President Carter has linked to their maltreatment of political opponents.

• In the United States popularity attends the Carter moralistic approach to foreign affairs, with quiet qualifications from some senior members of the State Department who refuse

to be quoted. Anti-Communist groups hail tough language to the Soviets and promise to be vocal if any ultimate Russo-U.S. arms agreement comes up for Senate ratification.

There is little sign that President Carter or Secretary Vance anticipated the theatrical response of Uganda's President-for-Life Idi Amin, who summoned all American residents of Uganda, estimated at around 240, mostly missionaries, to meet him at the Entebbe Airport pavilion March 2, when Mr. Carter criticized his actions.

The U.S. and Uganda have been playing diplomatic tit-for-tat: When the Ugandan President ousted the U.S. Embassy's Marine guard in 1973, the U.S. withdrew its ambassador. When Uganda's Anglican Archbishop Janani Lumum was arrested for an alleged coup attempt and died later the same day, President Carter responded energetically in his new untrammelled diplomatic stance. He called it an event which "disgusted" the world.

President Amin sent a cable to Mr. Carter charging the CIA with attempting to overthrow him and proceeded with his call for Americans to meet him — but has since postponed that meeting indefinitely.

President Amin had put his forces on a 24-hour alert. Whether the situation was ominous or trivial, nobody can say.

Meanwhile, Mr. Carter's new policy of upgrading human rights in foreign affairs is re-examined here.

Anti-Soviet hawks hailed Mr. Carter's aggressive support of Russian dissidents with surprised satisfaction. It came in the middle of confirmation hearings on Paul Warnke for arms negotiator.

With bitterness reminiscent of Vietnam debates, Paul Nitze, former delegate to the

strategic arms limitation talks, impugned Mr. Warnke's "character as an American," Feb. 28. He feared Mr. Warnke would not be tough enough in arms discussions with Russia.

Washington speculates on Moscow's response to Mr. Carter's uninhibited support of Russian dissidents.

Mr. Carter and Secretary Vance argue that Moscow will understand that this is a separate issue from arms control — that there is no "linkage" in the Henry Kissinger sense.

But this depends on whether Moscow understands the rules of the Carter game and wants to play it, it is felt here.

Many feel Americans are ready for a moralistic crusade of the kind led by Woodrow Wilson. So far Mr. Carter has been less rigid than Mr. Wilson and has confessed to American imperfections in his approach.

Ultimately the path to arms agreement with Russia leads to the United States Senate if it is in the form of a treaty. Anti-Warnke forces in the Senate seek to bring pressure on President Carter for stiff negotiation with Moscow.

With bitterness reminiscent of Vietnam debates, Paul Nitze, former delegate to the

Joseph C. Harsch

Lady Churchill is not the only one

The financial distress of the late, great Winston Churchill's widow happens to be a particularly dramatic and visible, but by no means the first, or last, example of a condition which could be getting more attention than it does.

She is the victim of what chronic inflation is doing to the "middle class." It is in deepest trouble in every country which is not bringing inflation under control. It is time, I suggest, to think about what a society will be like if the middle class is wiped out. In Britain and Italy there isn't much time left for doing anything about it. The United States still does have time to think about this phenomenon of present-day events and time to do something about it — if it chooses to do so.

Definitions differ over what makes up a "middle class." I think of it as that segment of the population which is able to put aside enough during the working years to be able to live in human dignity during retirement years.

Another attribute of the middle class is a desire for education and for the enjoyment of the cultural values which education permits. Middle-class people will sacrifice almost everything else to send their children to the best sources for higher education.

Sir Winston certainly thought that he was leaving enough money to provide a comfortable living for his dearly beloved wife after he was gone. He could not have foreseen the ravages which inflation would work on her funds. Now she is reduced to selling pieces of family silver and some of his most treasured early paintings to keep herself in reasonable dignity.

That same ravage is undermining the whole of the middle class in Britain. Among my own personal friends there are several who retired thinking they had ahead of them such amenities as travel and winter homes in sunny climates. Inflation has eaten up their winter homes and their funds for travel, and also their capacity to help their children and grandchildren to the kind of better education they themselves usually enjoyed.

We do not hear much about this condition because there is little sympathy for the middle classes from either above or below. Also the middle class is not organized, as labor is. Nor does it have enough wealth to buy political favor as the rich can. Both the very rich and the organized labor are able to escape the ravages of inflation. The rich escape by putting their

funds into commodities — or inflation-safe places. Organized labor even benefits from inflation. It has enough political and industrial bargaining power to keep ahead of it — ahead, that is, until it reaches the runaway phases where even organized labor begins to get hurt.

So what? Does it matter that the middle class is being squeezed out? Would it be any great loss to mankind in general if the middle class simply disappeared and nothing was left between the very rich and organized labor?

Isn't the answer in the fact that the countries with the healthiest middle classes have usually been the most politically stable and moderate? Had a strong middle class developed gradually in Czarist Russia that country might not have lurched from a tyrannical oligarchy under the Czars to an even more tyrannical oligarchy under the commissars. In Germany the middle class was wiped out by the inflation of the twenties. This was the way paved for Hitler and Nazism.

The most politically stable parts of Western Europe have been Switzerland, Scandinavia, the Low countries, France, and Britain. They have also had the strongest middle classes — from way back. Switzerland and the Scandi-

vian countries are almost synonymous with the word "bourgeoisie." Of these the least healthy today is Britain where the middle class has been hurt most by inflation. A major feature of West Germany since World War II has been the revival of a true middle class.

It seems to me that the historical case for the desirability of a middle class is overwhelming. But who makes it? We hear much about the importance of reviving pools of investment capital. That means lowering taxes on business and on the rich. And the woods are full of projects for making life easier and more affluent for those at the bottom of the economic scale.

The case for government aiding the rich, including big business, is impressive and generally accepted. The same goes for helping to improve the lot of those on the lower rungs of the economic scale. But these two groups have a remarkable capacity to get what they want from government. They work together. They are the most influential voices heard in the corridors of power. But does anyone come forward and propose an adjustment of the tax burden for the specific purpose of salvaging the middle class?

NATO's outdated strategy

By Ulfar A. Cowley

Assuming that the strategic nuclear parity of the superpowers would rule out a full-scale nuclear exchange between them, could Western Europe be defended solely by conventional "Russian threat" as demanding a higher percentage of NATO's current strategy were credible, the answer would be "yes." But the fact is it is not.

NATO's strategy of "flexible response" was evolved precisely to provide such an alternative. The brainchild of Robert McNamara, it was designed to rescue President Kennedy from the dilemma of a possible choice between "suicide or surrender." In the early 1960s, if meant increasing conventional force-levels to contain a Warsaw Pact attack long enough to attempt diplomatic resolution of the crisis. Failing that, escalation to the tactical or strategic nuclear levels would then be the responsibility of the Soviet Union.

Flexible response became official NATO strategy in 1967. In the decade since then, defense budgeting, conventional force-levels, and appropriate deployment of those forces relevant to that strategy have not been forthcoming.

NATO's European members fail to see the "Russian threat" as demanding a higher percentage of their GNP for defense as against

social welfare or the search for full employment. Politicians dare not expend more than rhetoric on attempting to achieve conventional parity with the Warsaw Pact forces. America, which formerly did put its money where its mouth is, has grown increasingly tired of pandering to this outlook. The Pentagon is more inclined to heed the urgings of domestic politicians to reduce the scale and costs of its conventional force-levels in Europe. The MFR (mutual force reductions) talks in Vienna will inevitably add to or at best facilitate this scaling down.

As so often in the past, we hear again a NATO Supreme Commander (this time Gen. Alexander Haig) complaining that his forces are inadequate for the job they have been assigned. Although the British, Dutch, and West German strategists prefer to call their strategy "strategic escalation" (and reckon three to 30 days for holding a Warsaw Pact blitzkrieg) attack along the Central Front, in contrast with the U.S. estimate of 90 days), they all agree that a "defense in depth" deployment of their current forces would probably be adequate.

So-called "forward defense," however, is the adopted strategy and it is dictated by the pressures of political expediency. West Germany

cannot allow substantial loss of territory to undermine its strength in any post-attack negotiations with the Warsaw Pact. Accordingly, NATO forces are deployed along the Central Front from Hamburg to the Alps as far east as possible.

But a lightning armored thrust across the North German Plain (for which the Pact forces are best trained and equipped) could cut communications and make reinforcement of the threatened sector very difficult. The Kentucky-based First Airborne Division (the U.S. Army's strategic mobile reserve) might not find the Dutch and Belgian ports it plans to use entirely free from air interdiction by the Warsaw Pact to prevent such reinforcements landing. The West German autobahns may prove unusable when clogged with highly mobile German refugees.

Above all Soviet military planners are well aware of the political, economic, propaganda, and administrative value of the city as a military target. The development in West Germany of the Hamburg — Lubeck and Hanover — Bremen — Berlin — East-West axis of a likely Warsaw Pact attack across the North German Plain. These corridors must all be defended.

The "Russian threat" as demanding a higher percentage of their GNP for defense as against

posed to tracked vehicles; accordingly, these highways make the most attractive routes for easy penetration.

When "bugging tactics" make good sense, they discourage the use by the defending forces of tactical nuclear weapons in the face of heavy civilian casualties. Cities also provide cover from the TOW types of anti-tank missiles and the current range of precision-guided munitions. Such weapons require greater distances to stabilize in flight than normally prevail in urban battlefield conditions.

If Europe's cities cannot (or rather will not) be defended, or retaken if captured, once the forward defense lines have been breached, then a forward defense strategy is futile. When the nuclear option in addition is no longer credible, then surely the doctrine of flexible response is dangerous delusion, and "suicide or surrender" once again becomes the only choice.

This outdated strategy urgently needs rethinking. While the U.S. fails to do this, many Europeans see the nuclear posturing in Washington as little more than an upholding of the Emperor's New Clothes.

Mr. Cowley is a freelance writer on strategic affairs who lives in Cambridge, Mass.